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MEMOIR OF REV. EDWARD DORR GRIFFIN, D. D., PRESIDENT OF WILLIAMS COLLEGE.

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AMONG the distinguished men of the last generation in the church of God, the subject of this Memoir held a conspicuous place. Few of his cotemporaries occupied so large a space in the public eye, as he, while living, and few have been remembered with equal kindness and respect since their departure. For almost half a century his name has been intimately connected with some of the most interesting events that have occurred in the support and extension of the Redeemer's kingdom. When any new enterprise was to be started, or any important measure to be put forward, Dr. Griffin was one of the few whose counsel and efforts were first sought. When his life was brought to a close, it was felt that a wide breach was made in the walls of Zion. Within the recollection of those who will read this article, it is believed there has been in this country not a single instance, in which the removal of a Christian minister has called forth more numerous or more emphatic expressions of lamentation and regret.

In what we are about to say of this honored individual, we would not have it supposed, that we regard him as a model of perfect excellence. This would be to ascribe to him that which has never belonged to any individual, except one, in our world. He had, unquestionably, the imperfections of a man. Of this, probably, no one was so fully and so painfully sensible as himself. But to dwell on his faults would be productive of no good. Besides, it is the first dictate of Christian kindness and candor to touch lightly on the imperfections of a man who did so much to make the world better. How desirable that all the followers of Christ imitate his virtues, and endeavor to rise to the measure of moral excellence and usefulness to which he attained.

We would also remind our readers that they are by no means to expect from us full justice to his character, or to the services which he rendered to the men of his generation. The most that our limits allow is a hasty sketch of the principal circumstances of his life, together with a few general remarks respecting his intellectual and moral endowments, and his public services. For the facts embodied in this sketch we are chiefly indebted to the valuable and interesting Memoir of Dr. Griffin, prefixed to his Sermons, by Dr. Sprague, and the "Reminiscences of Dr. and Mrs. Griffin," in manuscript, by their daughter, Mrs. Smith.

EDWARD DORR GRIFFIN was born at East Haddam, Ct. (Millington Society,) Jan. 6, 1770. His family connections were highly respectable. His father, George Griffin, is described as a farmer—a man of vigorous intellect, of enterprise and wealth. His mother, Eve Dorr, of Lyme, Ct. sister of Rev. Edward Dorr of Hartford, and niece of the first Governor Griswold, is represented as having possessed uncommon personal attractions and interest. He was one of eight children—five daughters, and three sons. His sisters have all sustained the marriage relation. His brothers, Col. Josiah Griffin, of East Haddam, and George Griffin, Esq. of New York, have lived to profit by his society, his instructions, his examples and prayers, to enjoy his reputation, and to weep over his grave.

From the commencement of his life, his parents, neither of them at that time a professor of religion, intended him for the ministry;—a circumstance in which we ought to recognize the ordering of Him who worketh all things after the counsel of his own will. In early life his health was such as to allow him to take but little part in the labors of the farm. From these two circumstances his time was almost wholly devoted to study, till, at the age of sixteen, he became a member of Yale College. His preparatory studies were under the direction of Rev. Joseph Vaill of Hadlyme, for whom to the end of life he cherished much respect and veneration. While in college he manifested those superior powers of mind, to which he was afterwards indebted for his distinction. From some of his class-mates the information has been received, that when it was known that Griffin had entered the list of competitors for premiums proposed by the faculty, no doubt was entertained as to the successful competitor; and the result was in almost every instance, in accordance with the expectation. He graduated at the commencement in 1790, with the first honors of his class. His next step was to enter on the study of law, uniting with it the instruction of an academy at Derby, where he says he spent nine of the gayest months of his life. In an account of himself at this period, written near the close of his life, he states that he was struck with horror at the thought of entering the ministry without religion; and further, that he expected, if he should not become a subject of renewing grace while in college, in all probability to lose his soul forever, as the pursuits and the company in which he should spend his time as a lawyer would, almost of necessity, divert his mind more and more from God and religion.

From the account above mentioned it appears, that from the time when he was four or five years of age he was occasionally the subject of religious impressions—so much so, that he sometimes wept and prayed with great earnestness in view of his lost and dangerous condition. He says that once his distress of mind in time of sickness was followed by a hope. This however was full of self-righteousness, and was shortly abandoned. Though he once came so near losing his life that he was taken up for dead, from an attempt to ride an unmanageable young horse belonging to his father, it does not appear that the accident produced any permanent impression on his mind. He continued without God in the world, till nearly a year after leaving college. He says, "When I entered my senior year, I thought it was high time to fix on my future course; and as God had not changed my heart, I said to myself, 'Why should I wait for the Lord any longer? and devoted myself to the law.' He adds, for nearly two years I threw off the restraints of conscience, and made up my mind to be a man of the world; but my habits and a sense of propriety kept me from vicious courses." It was in the summer after he left college that the terror of the Lord was made effectual to his entering on a new course of life. When

sick, in July, 1791, he was led to say with deep anxiety, "If I cannot bear this for a short time, how can I bear the pains of hell forever?" After this he says he found himself resolved to lead a different life, and to devote himself to the service of God, and after his recovery these thoughts continued and increased; though it was two or three months, before he durst consider himself a child of God. He speaks of it as matter of wonder to himself, that at this time he had no thought of changing his profession, and ascribes it to a well known characteristic fixedness of purpose, which rendered it difficult for him to change. In the sequel we shall see that this fixedness of purpose was the means of increasing his usefulness in subsequent life.

Chosen vessel as he was to preach the unsearchable riches of Christ, he was not suffered long to adhere to the purpose which he had formed respecting a profession. From the trifling circumstance of putting a Bible under his arm to walk to his chamber, he was led to those thoughts and inquiries, which, in the space of half or three quarters of an hour, induced a full determination to abandon the design to become a lawyer, and to devote himself to the ministry. Who will doubt an overruling Providence, when from such an occurrence an amount of good is seen to result which eternity alone can reveal?

In a short time Mr. Griffin entered on a course of study preparatory for the ministry under the direction of Rev. Dr. Edwards, then of New Haven, subsequently president of Union College. After devoting most of his time till the autumn of the next year to the course of study prescribed by Dr. Edwards, he was, by the Association of New Haven West, licensed to preach the gospel, on the 31st of October, 1792. It was his privilege to engage at once in the work of bringing souls from nature's darkness into the light of the gospel. The first scene of his labors and his triumph, very soon after his license, was under his father's roof. Here was a family of ten—all of them but himself without Christ—aliens from the commonwealth of Israel. He immediately entered on those well directed efficient efforts for their spiritual good, which constituted his chief employment and delight during the remnant of his days, and which divine influence rendered signally successful. First his youngest sister, then his mother, then other members of this numerous domestic circle became apparent subjects of renewing grace; till, before any breach was made in it by death, all but two became members of the visible church. Here he supposed was the commencement of the series of revivals of religion in the American churches, which has continued ever since.

In this opinion, however, he was probably mistaken. It is indeed well known, that soon after the days of Edwards, the special influences of renewing grace in the country were in a great measure suspended. But it is believed, that these influences did in a measure return again before the year 1792, and occasional instances of what is distinctively styled a revival of religion. We do not suppose that instances of this kind were very numerous. But whether they were many or few, it cannot be considered strange that they did not come to the knowledge of a youth avowedly a man of the world, and devoted to pursuits of altogether a different nature;—especially when we consider the want in those days of the publications which have since sprung up among us, and been made instruments of commemorating the power and grace of Zion's King. Soon after the time to which we have alluded, instances of the display of this power and grace became more numerous and more signal, and the subject of this Memoir was an honored instrument in promoting them.—Indeed for the sixteen or seventeen suc-

ceeding years, the history of his life is little else than the details of revivals of religion connected with his instrumentality. Wherever it fell to his lot to labor in the service of his Master, though but for a few weeks, the divine Spirit seemed almost uniformly to accompany him, bringing men to think on their ways and to turn their feet to God's testimonies. Intelligent men of his time, who believed in evangelical religion, whatever they might think of him in other respects, were constrained to acknowledge him as a distinguished instrument in promoting the work of the Lord.

Mr. Griffin preached his first sermon, Nov. 10, 1792, at Hadlyme, in the pulpit of his venerated instructor, Mr. Vaill. In the January following he was employed to preach at New Salem, a small parish in the vicinity of his native place. Here, almost immediately, commenced a revival of religion remarkable for its power and extent, and a church was gathered, where there had been none for more than forty years. Here he received a call to settle as a pastor. During the same year a similar call was also given him at Farmington in the same State. Both these calls circumstances induced him to decline. He gives the following statement respecting his views at that period, and the spiritual circumstances of the community. "I felt it to be a principal recommendation of a place as my residence, that the people would allow me to hold as many meetings as I pleased. I had extra meetings in every place where I preached, which was a new thing at that day. What then appeared strange, bating some youthful indiscretions, has long since become the general usage. I had opportunity to see the whole field of death before a bone began to move. And no one who comes upon the stage forty years afterwards, can have an idea of the state of things at that time."

After having preached in several places besides those just mentioned in his native State, he was settled as pastor of the Congregational church at New Hartford, June 4, 1795. May 17, of the following year, he was married to Frances Huntington, daughter of Rev. Joseph Huntington, D. D. of Coventry. From this connection, Mr. Griffin became the father of two daughters, Frances Louisa, now the wife of Dr. Lyndon A. Smith of Newark, N. J., and Ellen Maria, wife of Rev. Robert Crawford of Adams, Ms.

During the second year after his settlement, Mr. Griffin commenced a journal of his spiritual exercises, which he continued with various interruptions till near his death. This is valuable, because it makes us acquainted with the dealings of God with his soul, and exhibits the means which he employed and the conflicts through which he passed, before he reached the blessed assurance of hope, in which he left the world. From the parts of this journal contained in the Memoir of Dr. Sprague, it is evident that while he assiduously watched for the souls of others, he was far from neglecting his own heart; that he was eminently a man of prayer; that it was his constant study and effort to live near to God. From this source a stronger impression of the spirituality and heavenliness of his mind will be derived than the Christian public have before possessed. If any have been accustomed to think more highly of his intellectual than of his moral endowments, this Memoir may well be employed as the means of correcting their mistake. By a perusal of it they must be convinced that he was not more distinguished as a man of brilliant fancy, of profound and varied intelligence, than of faith and humility, and devotedness to his Maker. Among many resolutions here copied—all breathing the same spirit—the following are especially worthy the attention of all who have the charge of souls. "*Resolved*, to set apart, as often as convenient, days for private prayer and fasting. *Resolved*, to spend as much time as possible

in making religious visits to my people, especially to the sick and afflicted, and to spend as little time as possible in visits where religious conversation cannot be introduced, and to attend as many religious meetings as are convenient out of season. *Resolved*, to be much in prayer for my people, to set good examples before them, and not to conduct so as to grieve the Spirit of God away from us."

It was to be expected, that one whose first and occasional labors in the ministry had been so signally marked by success, would not be without similar tokens of divine approbation, after entering on the pastoral office. Such was the fact. Very soon after his ordination at New Hartford, Mr. Griffin was favored by a revival of religion, which brought about fifty persons into the church. About four years afterwards, a revival took place of such power and extent as to shake the town to its centre, and give a new aspect to the face of society. Of this work of grace he gave an interesting account in two letters published in the Connecticut Evangelical Magazine for December, 1800, and January, 1801.

Soon after the gathering of this harvest, He who holdeth the stars in his right hand, saw fit to order the removal of his servant to another field of labor. After a trial of about four years, it was found that Mrs. Griffin had not firmness of constitution sufficient to enable her to reside on the bleak hills of Litchfield County. This induced her husband to request a dismissal from his charge, or a temporary suspension of his labors among them, that an attempt might be made for the restoration of her health. They chose the latter, and Mr. Griffin with his wife spent the autumn of 1800 and the following winter, in the milder climate of New Jersey. Here he pursued the work of the ministry, preaching in various congregations as Providence opened the way, and enjoying success similar to what had crowned his labors in preceding years. In connection with the temporary ministry which he exercised in one place during this season, fifty were added to the visible church. The result of this experiment concerning the health of Mrs. Griffin, was a full conviction on her mind and the minds of her friends, that it was necessary for her abode to be changed for a residence south of Connecticut. Hence when the First Presbyterian church at Newark gave Mr. Griffin a call to settle among them as their colleague pastor with the venerable Dr. McWhorter, he soon came to the conclusion, that duty required him to accept it. To resign his charge among a people where he had been the instrument of so much good, cost a severe struggle on his part, and deep regret on theirs. But in a case where the pointings of Providence were so plain, who is the Christian pastor that would dare to withstand God? Would that in every instance of a minister's removal from his charge, the path of duty might be equally plain, and the results equally happy.

Installed over his new charge, Oct. 20, 1801, Mr. Griffin found himself in a field of labor affording ample scope for all the intellectual and moral qualifications for the sacred office which he possessed. The congregation committed to him was one of the first in the country for numbers, weight of character and respectability. He soon discovered that to sustain himself on this ground demanded not only great efforts of mind, but also most assiduous anxious care in the cultivation and keeping of his heart. In addition to his efforts among his own people, he employed a part of his time in occasional tours for preaching in the neighboring region. At this period of his life, the most instructive and interesting parts of the private journal mentioned above, judging from the portion of it furnished us by his principal biographer, were committed to writing. From what he wrote in

it, in those days, we should be happy to make copious extracts. But our limits forbid. The following paragraph is so much to the purpose, and on a subject so interesting, especially to ministers, that we are disposed to transcribe it. "Spent the last week on a preaching tour, in the neighboring congregations, where a glorious work of grace appears to be beginning. Have been deeply impressed of late, with a conviction of a great mistake which I made in some former revivals. My mother's children made me keeper of their vineyard, but my own I did not keep. Being often engaged in public prayers, I thought it was neither necessary nor practicable to attend so much at large to the duties of the closet. And when I preached, or heard preaching, I was so concerned for others, that I did not sufficiently apply the truth to myself, and my prayers were so much upon others, that I did not enough pray for the promotion of religion in my own heart. The consequence was twofold: I got away from God, and the duties of the closet have never been so faithfully attended since; and further, I was lifted up by divine favors, and had need to be left to fall into sin to humble me. But lately I have resolved more to seek the advancement of religion in myself, while I endeavor to promote it in others, and have desired to be converted, and to catch the shower which is falling around me. Lord, while thou art converting sinners and infidels, and giving the people a fresh unction, I pray that I may be the subject of these renewing influences, whether I have ever felt them before or not. I desire to consider myself only as a *needy sinner*, and to put myself in the way of those influences which are shed down upon others. O why may I not be converted by them, as well as those around me?"

During his first residence at Newark, Mr. Griffin was pastor of the First church there about seven years and a half—to the 28th of May, 1809, when he preached his farewell sermon. These years were the period of his most signal triumphs in the work of the ministry. Besides many instances of success attending his labors in other places, he enjoyed almost a constant revival in his own society. Among them two seasons were signally marked by the descent of divine influence. In an account of what God wrought in the latter of these seasons, he says, "This work, in point of power and stillness, exceeds all that I have ever seen. While it bears down every thing with irresistible force, and seems almost to dispense with human instrumentality, it moves with so much silence, that unless we attentively observe its effects, we are tempted at times to doubt whether any thing uncommon is taking place. The converts are strongly marked with humility and self-distrust; instead of being elated with confident hopes, they are inclined to tremble. Many of them possess deep and discriminating views; and all, or almost all, are born into the distinguishing doctrines of grace. I suppose there are from two hundred and thirty to two hundred and fifty, who hope that they have become the subjects of divine grace; and many remain still under solemn impressions, whose number, I hope, is almost daily increasing." While he was pastor of the First church in Newark, Mr. Griffin received from the world into its communion three hundred and seventy-two—in one year, a hundred and thirteen; at another time, in six months, a hundred and seventy-four.

In February, 1805, he received a call to the pastoral charge of the First Reformed Dutch Church in Albany. This call, after much prayer, and much anxious inquiry, he declined. The same year, during the session of the General Assembly in Philadelphia, he preached his missionary sermon, "The Kingdom of Christ." This discourse was published in several successive editions, and was regarded as one of the best efforts of

the kind that have been made in our times. It is no disparagement to the numerous occasional sermons which he published, to ascribe the first merit among them to "The Kingdom of Christ" and the "Plea for Africa,"—the former distinguished for bold and stirring eloquence; the latter for extent and variety of information.

In one of those preaching tours to which allusion has been made, and which Mr. Griffin often took in the comparatively destitute parts of New Jersey, he was brought into great peril. On a certain occasion a maniac, with a loaded fowling-piece, lay in ambush by a foot-path, where he was to pass, with a determination to take his life. But God had still work for him to do on earth. The principal service to which he was destined for Christ and his cause, was not yet performed. Hence he could not die. That maniac could no more shed his blood, than the Indian with seventeen shots of his rifle, could bring Washington to the ground, before the independence of his country was achieved. Just at the critical moment, Providence brought to the spot the proper instrument to disarm the maniac, and to effect the escape of the man of God. A neighbor passing by, said to him, *What are you going to do with your gun?* "Look up yonder," was the reply, "don't you see that man? He is a British spy, sent over by the king of England to spy out our land, and as he comes down, I intend to shoot him." "No," said the neighbor, "he is the minister who preached for us the last evening." Thus does Jehovah make horses of fire and chariots of fire the lifeguard of them for whom he has any service in the world. Often has the saying of a devout man to his companions, in England, at a time of great danger, been verified: *Courage, brethren; don't you know we are all immortal, so long as God has anything for us to do on earth?*

In August, 1808, the trustees of Union College conferred on Mr. Griffin the degree of Doctor in Divinity.

A short time previous, God had put it in the hearts of a few opulent individuals in the eastern part of Massachusetts, to exercise unparalleled liberality for the endowment of a Theological Seminary, that adequate means might be furnished for the education of young men for the ministry. No sooner was it decided that the first institution of this kind in our country should be established at Andover, than Dr. Griffin was fixed upon to fill the department of Pulpit Eloquence. The impression of his fitness for the station may be learned from a remark of the late Dr. Samuel Spring, who, as he was starting for Newark to confer with him on the subject, said to an aged minister educated at Princeton under Samuel Davies, *I am going to New Jersey to get president Davies for a professor in our seminary.*—As much as to say, we consider the man whom we have selected for this place, as holding the same rank among the pulpit orators of our day, that was held by that prince of preachers among his cotemporaries.

Not far from the time when the Theological Seminary at Andover commenced operation, the church in Park Street, Boston, was established. The causes which led to this establishment would form a most interesting section in the ecclesiastical history of New-England. Our limits allow us only to glance at them with a passing remark. For more than half a century there had been in Boston a gradual decline from the faith, by which the Puritan settlers of the country were distinguished. At length the evangelical system of doctrines was practically, though not avowedly and in form, banished from all the pulpits, except one, belonging to the Congregational churches in the city. Against this system the wealth, the fashion, and the influence of the place were, with few exceptions, arrayed. Instead of being cherished with respect and confidence, it was, for the most part,

treated with contempt and derision. Most persons of respectable rank and standing would have been extremely reluctant to be suspected of embracing a religion, the fundamental principles of which are, that man is by nature a sinner ; that he can be saved only through the blood of Christ, made effectual to him by the special influences of the Holy Spirit. At the time to which we allude, the causes of this departure from the faith of earlier days had been insidiously working, till the corrupt leaven had nearly pervaded the whole mass of the community. Not that any open direct attack had been made upon the faith once delivered to the saints. Error had gained this ascendancy, so general and so alarming, chiefly because those tenets which constitute the glory and the essence of the gospel, had been excluded from places of public religious instruction. Virtue had been substituted for true religion. Its demands on the attention of men had been exclusively urged, till they had lost sight of their own character and that of Him who died for their salvation, and overlooked his claims. Such was the general aspect of things in the principal town of New England, when a few devoted followers of the Lamb, distressed at the scene of desolation around them, and resolved on an attempt to raise up the walls of Zion which were broken down, organized themselves into a church, and chose Dr. Griffin for a stated preacher. They did not embark in this enterprise without first counting the cost. They were not ignorant of its bearing on their social relations. They knew that the persons who stood in the high places of the city were fully arrayed against them ; that they had no small amount of opposition and odium to encounter. Their choice of preacher received the approbation of the Christian public. The man on whom it had fallen was pronounced well suited to occupy a post where so much responsibility, and consequences of so much importance were involved.

But for this man to rend asunder ties formed by the circumstances above related, and separate himself from a people, hundreds of whom regarded him as their spiritual father, was both to himself and them, a matter of no small moment. After much reflection, and, unquestionably, much looking to God for direction, he resolved to resign his charge, endearing and attractive as it was, that he might occupy two most arduous situations, to the like of which he was unaccustomed. When the matter was submitted to his people, they, with a magnanimity and self-denial extensively spoken of to their credit, consented to relinquish the claims which they had on their pastor—not because they loved him less, but because they loved Christ and his cause more.

On the morning after delivering his farewell sermon, Dr. Griffin left Newark with his family for his native New England ; and, on the 21st of June following, he was inaugurated into the professorship to which he had been called. Almost his first appearance in this office was such as to justify and even surpass the opinion which had been entertained of his fitness for it. It was soon discovered, as well from his remarks on specimens of elocution as on the written compositions of his pupils, that he was indeed as he styled himself *a bloody man*. Still the blood was taken so kindly, and with all so judiciously, that all became more attached to him who performed the operation. While to submit to his criticisms was more like being flayed alive than any thing short of it, still every one was willing under them, as he was exhorted to do, *to bow down his neck to bear*, convinced that the profit would more than compensate for the pain. All perceived that the object of their new teacher was to break up the faulty habits of delivery which they had formed in college or elsewhere—in a word, so far as this matter was concerned, to take them quite in pieces ; and this they

were willing should be done, from the hope of being made up again in an improved form. The powers of discrimination which the professor exhibited on points both of taste and theology, at once gave him full ascendancy over those under his instruction. With them his decisions were received with almost implicit reliance.

But though by many it was felt that he was the very man to occupy the station assigned him at Andover, still He who fixes for men the bounds of their habitation, ordered that his servant should not long remain in it. In September succeeding his inauguration, the church in Park Street, disappointed in their hopes of obtaining the Rev. Dr. Kollock of Savannah, whom they had chosen as their pastor, immediately made unanimous choice of Dr. Griffin. This choice he at once declined, for reasons which he said put his acceptance entirely out of question. The chief of these reasons was supposed to be his connection with the Andover Seminary. This, however, did not, as was hoped, set the subject at rest. Dr. Griffin in a little time found that he could not, according to his own characteristic phrase, continue "connected with two worlds." The church in Park Street, after attempting successively to secure the pastoral care and labors of several distinguished individuals, and being disappointed in them all, renewed their call to Dr. Griffin, Feb. 1, 1811. No sooner was this known in the Theological Seminary, than the following letter was addressed to him, signed by one from each of the three classes in the institution, and expressing the unanimous views and feelings of their brethren,

Divinity College, March 28, 1811.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—We have been informed that you find it impracticable to discharge the duties of your professorship in this institution and those which result from your connection with the church and congregation in Boston. We have also been informed, that they have recently given you a unanimous and pressing call to become their pastor. And apprehending that, from these conflicting claims, there is a possibility of your dissolving the connection which you sustain with this institution ;—we take the liberty, Dear Sir, to express to you our feelings and wishes on this subject. Although we feel deeply for the interests of that congregation, and view its prosperity of great importance, still, in our estimation, the religious interests connected with this seminary, are of such an extent, as to furnish a superior claim to your attention and services. We are impressed, Sir, with the belief that should you leave us, our loss would be great, if not irreparable. Under the influence of these considerations, we earnestly request you, for our personal benefit, for the general good of this sacred institution, and for the momentous interests of the church, to continue the relation which you sustain to us. Be assured, Sir, we shall feel it a great privation to lose the privilege of looking to you, in connection with your colleagues, as our father and our friend.

Presuming that you will take into due consideration these our unanimous suggestions, and wishing you the best consolations which religion affords, we subscribe ourselves in behalf of our brethren, your obedient servants.

To this the following answer was returned.

Divinity College, March 29, 1811.

GENTLEMEN,—Your affectionate letter gave me all the pleasure you intended. I am gratified to find that my official services are regarded with so much kindness by the members of the college ; and am affected with the obliging expression of their wishes for my happiness. I thank you, gentlemen, for the delicate manner in which these sentiments have been conveyed to me ; and, through you, I present my acknowledgments to all the young gentlemen of the institution. The confidence and the wishes which they have expressed are certainly entitled

to much attention, and will be duly considered in the estimate of reasons which are to influence my decision. Under the pressing and contending claims of the two objects, I feel it my duty to ask them to carry the subject to the throne of grace, and to be earnest in their supplications that I may know the will of God. If the result should not be such as they desire, it will be owing to the necessities of an important church, and not to any indifference to their improvement and happiness.

I am, gentlemen, very affectionately, yours,

E. D. GRIFFIN.

After some conflict in his mind, arising from the attachment to him and strong desire for him to remain, of the students and of Mr. Bartlett, the founder of the professorship, Dr. Griffin came to the conclusion, that Providence pointed him to Boston. Accordingly he accepted the call on the first of May, and was installed pastor of the church, July 31, 1811. Few steps of any public man have probably ever been more sincerely regretted, or have had the propriety of them more seriously called in question. The writer of this article was then a member of the seminary, and knows full well the views of his brethren, the other members, and of many persons besides. Able and interesting as Dr. Griffin then was, it was felt that he had but just entered on his labors in this department, and that his powers in it were not fully developed. It was believed that he had the requisites of mind and heart, which could not fail to raise him to a measure of excellence which had not yet been reached by himself, and hardly by any other man. Hence the propriety of his leaving a station of so much importance as the professorship of Pulpit Eloquence in the Andover Seminary for the charge of any single congregation, was by not a few more than doubted. Sufficient reasons for the course of Providence in this instance were not at first perceived. Subsequent events, however, have evinced that Dr. Griffin judged correctly, and Providence ordered in wisdom. His labors as a preacher in Boston—when we take into view the qualities of head and heart which they exhibited and the results which ensued—must, beyond a doubt, be regarded as a grand effort of his life. At this distance of time we can see that God called him there, and endued him with eloquence, and power of argument, and moral courage, which fitted him for a service in the cause of Christ, of which few men have ever been capable. This was to raise a barrier against the tide of false doctrine which had been long rising, till it had well nigh swept away the foundations of many generations.

Boston, it is well known, is second to no other city in our country for the intelligence and the wealth of its inhabitants. At the time contemplated, to raise one's voice there in favor of the Evangelical system, was to hazard one's reputation for respectability and influence. In these circumstances Dr. Griffin in an important sense stood alone, preaching the gospel of the grace of God. And the finger of scorn was pointed at him. And he had to breast a tide of misrepresentation and calumny, of opposition and hatred, which would have overwhelmed one who had not the spirituality of an apostle and the strength of a giant. In these circumstances he had, from nature and from grace, power to stand—not indeed, as in other places, till he had gathered his spiritual children about him in hundreds—but till he had made an impression deep and abiding, in favor of a form of sound words, and the religion which came from heaven. To this impression it is owing, under God, that in the metropolis of New England, Zion so long covered with sackcloth, has risen and shaken herself from the dust, and put on her beautiful garments. No interesting revival of religion attended the labors of Dr. Griffin while in Boston. But we are to regard the blow which he

struck there as the great instrumentality at the commencement of the moral change which has since been witnessed in that city. Under the weight of the strokes dealt out by his arm, the enemies of God and his truth were abashed and put to silence. Many of them were constrained to feel, that what he affirmed was even so. Here was the first cause of the increase of orthodox churches, and the series of revivals of religion, which have since appeared in continued and blessed succession. For all these things the labors of this servant of the Lord evidently prepared the way. He was the honored instrument of commencing a reformation in that city, which we trust will go on, till *Holiness to the Lord* shall be written on all her hoarded millions and on all her influence. To do what he did in Boston would be no mean achievement for a whole life. When the religion of that important place shall be fully restored to the standard of our Puritan ancestors, the name of Griffin will be held in blessed and enduring remembrance.

Here on Sabbath evenings, in the winter of 1812 and 1813, he delivered his Park Street Lectures. They were preached to crowded audiences from all classes of the community; and doubtless contributed much to that impression of truth in Boston, from which has been witnessed such an amount of good. These Lectures have been given to the world in numerous editions from the press. They constitute one of the best compends of Christian doctrine that have appeared in any country or age. They are a work of standard merit. It is no disparagement to the other productions of the author, to say, that the Park Street Lectures take the lead of them all. In future times they will probably be the principal basis of the author's reputation as a theological writer. For a clear and convincing exhibition of the doctrines of grace, and for powerful argumentation, they have few equals in our language. Let every student in theology, and every young minister, who would be a good divine or preacher, make himself familiar with these Lectures.

From various causes Dr. Griffin was led to resign his charge in Boston, in the spring of 1815. He had been sent there to break up the fallow ground. He was commissioned to prepare the way for the King of kings to make his entrance into the city. When by his means the way was prepared for a company of successors to preach the doctrines of the cross in different places there, with less power but more immediate success, Providence opened the door for him to retire. Such, so far as we can gather, appear to have been the designs of Him who always prepares instruments to suit his purposes, with regard to his servants.

He was dismissed from his charge, April 27, but continued his labors till the last of May. Having previously received a call to return to Newark, as pastor of the Second Presbyterian church there, he left Boston with his family, on the first week in June, and was installed on the 20th of that month. In the following year he was privileged to take part in a general revival of religion, which was experienced in the two Presbyterian congregations at Newark, and in some of the neighboring towns. During the six years of his second residence at Newark, he devoted considerable time and effort to the establishment and support of some of the leading benevolent institutions of the country. In this period, in the year 1817, he published his book on the extent of the atonement. As a work of abstract metaphysical reasoning, nothing has appeared in our country of superior if of equal merit since the days of the Edwardses. But it is too abstract and metaphysical to be of great value among common readers. It may be questioned whether the author himself had clear conceptions of all which he has spread over the pages of this book. At least if he has always kept

himself in clear light, he has, in some instances, come near involving his readers in darkness. The work as a whole is of no inconsiderable value. By men of thought and investigation—whether ministers or others—most of it may be read with profit.

In the year 1821, Dr. Griffin was elected President of the college at Danville, Kentucky, and also to the same office in the college at Cincinnati, Ohio. Both these appointments he declined. In the same year he was chosen President of Williams College, Williamstown, Mass. This last appointment he chose to accept—partly from some inauspicious circumstances which rendered his continuance with his congregation at Newark not altogether eligible. He left Newark, with his family, in the latter part of October, 1821. After passing through some domestic scenes of great trial and interest, in which his conduct, as described in his narrative, quoted by Dr. Sprague, shows him to much advantage as a man of sympathy, of prayer, and of faith, he was inducted into his new office, on the 14th of November, 1821.

Williams College had at this time, been in existence twenty-eight years. For an infant institution in a retired situation, it had been, most of the time, uncommonly prosperous. God had repeatedly visited it by the special influences of his Spirit, had made it the instrument of preparing many young men for the ministry; and, more than this, had honored it as the birth-place of American missions to the heathen. These circumstances were eminently suited to recommend the institution to the attention and the efforts of Dr. Griffin. And these efforts—such as probably no other man could have made with equal efficiency and success—were peculiarly needed, when he was placed at the head of it. It was by many supposed that but one college could be maintained in the western part of Massachusetts, and that the location of this, instead of being in a corner of the county of Berkshire, should be in the centre of the adjoining county of Hampshire. Hence an earnest effort was made to effect the removal of Williams College to Northampton. In the mean time a collegiate institution had been put in operation at Amherst, in the near vicinity of Northampton. These circumstances sufficiently account for the fact, that the college was now brought to the brink of ruin, and that even its warmest friends were in serious doubt, whether it would much longer have a name and a place among kindred institutions in the land. The number of students had been reduced from one hundred and thirty to forty-eight, and many confidently anticipated the time as near, when *fuit* must be written on its empty walls. This apprehension was strengthened, when in February, 1825, an act of incorporation was granted to Amherst College. President Hopkins in his sermon in the college chapel, on the death of Dr. Griffin, after stating, that it was felt that something must be done to revive the college after a depression of eleven years, gives the following account of the effort made at this time by his predecessor; “The trustees accordingly resolved to attempt to raise a fund of \$25,000 to establish a new professorship, and to build a chapel. In the raising of this sum, Dr. Griffin was the principal agent; and strengthened by an extraordinary revival of religion, with which God in his mercy then favored the college, he accomplished probably what no other man could have done. In a time of general embarrassment, he raised \$12,000 in four weeks. The fund was completed; a professorship of rhetoric and moral philosophy was endowed; this building was erected, and, September 2d, 1828, standing where I now stand, he dedicated it, to the honor and glory of the ever blessed Trinity—Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. From that time it has been felt that the college is permanent; and it has been going

on side by side with sister institutions, doing its part in carrying on the great business of education in this country."

Thus it appears that Providence brought Dr Griffin to Williams College just in time to save it from extinction. The Most High designed it should live. Hence he brought to its aid the man whose shoulders were broad enough, and whose faith was strong enough to sustain it through the crisis in which its future destiny hung in so much doubt. The pertinacity of purpose so strongly characteristic of this man, together with the respect for revivals of religion, and attachment to the missionary cause, for which he was distinguished, by the blessing of heaven, sustained him under the effort which he was now called to make. The account which he has given of his feelings and motives in view of this effort, must be acceptable to our readers.

"The revival saved the college. There were but two professors. One of them appeared to be sinking into the grave with the consumption, the other had made up his mind to leave, if the \$25,000 could not be raised. I myself was invited to a professorship in a Theological Seminary, and had engaged to go if the fund was not raised. The trustees were discouraged by a conflict of eleven years, and would probably have given up the college if the officers had left them. All depended, under God, on raising the \$25,000. That would never have been raised but for the revival. For besides that this event predisposed the Christian public to contribute, it operated on me in two ways. In the first place, by that timely interposition, (in addition to many tokens of favor manifested to the college before, which are mentioned in my sermon at the dedication of the new chapel,) I was convinced that the institution was dear to God, and that it was his purpose to preserve it. Had it not been for that confidence, I should have turned back a hundred times amidst the discouragements which surrounded me. In the next place, that revival gave me a sense of obligation which excited me to the mighty effort. The influence which came down to save the college, had, as I hoped, brought in my children; and I felt that if ever a man was bound to go till he fell down, for an institution dear to Christ, I was that man."

The result of this effort was eminently happy. The college, besides being placed on permanent footing, has ever since been rising in respectability, in influence, in numbers; till it now contains about one hundred and sixty students, with means of education much extended and improved. For a long time the obligation which Dr. Griffin laid on this institution will be mentioned to his credit—not indeed because he had uncommon tact and skill in the management of youth, but because his reputation and his personal efforts were the means of raising it from the dust, and giving it character and standing before the public.

But the services of Dr. Griffin in this seat of learning, second in value only to those which he rendered to the church of Christ in Boston, were destined to have an earlier termination than was desired. In the spring of 1833, he experienced a slight paralysis, effecting his left side. This was supposed to be the commencement of the disease, which, after about four years and a half, laid him in the grave. By a post mortem examination it was ascertained that this resulted in an enlargement and softening of the heart. In August of the following year, he was affected with symptoms of dropsy in the chest. These soon yielded to medicine, and did not return upon him till after the death of Mrs. Griffin, in 1837. "The immediate cause of his death was a general dropsical effusion."

From the time of his attack in 1833, his powers, as might be expected,

became enfeebled. During his remaining years, it was affecting to behold that giant frame, six feet three inches in height, and large in proportion, tottering towards its fall, and that mind, by which so many had been counselled, enlightened and edified, sharing in the decline. A solemn memento of the earthly termination of all that is good and great in man! It was, at this period, no small relief to his friends to observe, that while all about him which could perish, was tending to its own element, he was fast becoming more spiritual in his affections, and more fit for heaven. As his hold on earth became more and more loosened, the realities of eternity came over his mind with continually deeper and deeper impression to the very last. In these days his services in the college experienced occasional and sometimes prolonged interruptions. At the meeting of the trustees in August, 1837, sensible that he could no longer discharge the duties of his office, he gave in his resignation. It was accepted with the deepest regret, that circumstances made such a step necessary, and with strong emotions of gratitude for the services which he had rendered.

Previously to his resignation, Dr. Griffin had received an affectionate invitation from his children at Newark, Dr. and Mrs. Smith, to make their house his abode the remainder of his days, whenever he should leave his station in the college. This was to him a source of much satisfaction. Where on earth could he wish, when borne down with years and infirmities, to spend the remainder of his days, to utter his last prayers, to send forth his last breath, if not in the bosom of his own offspring, surrounded by them for whose spiritual good he had labored with so much success in his earlier and better days? How precious the gratification to them also, that they could afford a quiet resting place to this venerable saint and the companion of his youth, lingering for a little space on the shores of time, after the storms of life were over, and just about to let go their hold on earth!

As soon as the necessary arrangements could be made, Dr. Griffin left Williamstown with his family on the 29th of September, setting his face once more for Newark, and going there, not as in former instances to honor God by living and laboring for his glory, but by dying the death of the righteous. For two or three years before his departure, he had spent considerable time with his pen, revising some of his former productions for the press, and composing other articles anew. At this period he published his book on Divine Efficiency, and some sermons in the National Preacher. As he was about to take leave of Williamstown, the students of the college presented him a respectful and affectionate address. He says in his journal, "As I was getting into the carriage on Thursday morning, the students came up in procession to take their last leave. I made an address to them from the carriage, and some of them wept." Truly we envy not the feelings of him who can contemplate this scene without emotion;—a venerable man leaving his pupils in tears, to go to the place of his former residence to die.

When Dr. Griffin reached Newark for the last time, after an absence of fifteen years, he met with those expressions of kindness and respect which his former character and services there would lead us to anticipate. Various more substantial expressions of these feelings than mere words, were enjoyed by him and his family. He employed the small remains of strength yet continued to him, in the manner to which he had been from his youth accustomed—visiting from house to house, and continuing his beloved work of preaching the gospel and making addresses on public occasions, so long as he had ability. His last service of this kind, was an address and a prayer during the meetings of the Board of Foreign Missions, which com-

menced its sessions at Newark, September 13, 1837. On the following Sabbath he attended public worship for the last time with the people of God on earth.

His earthly career was now fast coming to a close. On the 25th of July preceding, Mrs. Griffin was taken from him by a peaceful, triumphant death; leaving, as he considered, very satisfactory evidence, that to her to die was gain. This event, in all probability, hastened his departure from the world, and evidently had considerable influence in helping to prepare him for heaven. He had before attained the full assurance of hope. He afterwards said in his diary, "Mrs. Griffin's death has certainly been sanctified to me, and has rendered heaven more familiar, and real and dear. And as God has evidently prepared me for that event, I know not but his present dealings are intended to prepare me to follow her soon." Mrs. Smith says, that after her mother's death, which severed her father's strongest tie to earth, and bound his thoughts and affections more firmly to heaven, he said this event made heaven "seem like another apartment in his own house." The dying exercises of Dr. Griffin, as related by his daughter, have brought to mind the experience of the beloved Payson in the same circumstances. If there was not so much of rapturous exultation in the case of the former as of the latter, there was surely enough to afford a complete and glorious triumph over the last enemy.

When, after the death of his wife, his dropsical symptoms returned, depriving him of rest, and producing an impression of the agonies of the closing scene, it is stated, "From these nature shrunk." It is however added, "Even this was but a passing cloud. The thought that Infinite wisdom and love would order every circumstance, soon dispelled it forever." After this he was often heard to say, "God has made it about as pleasant to sit up as it formerly was to lie down." As one of his brethren approached him near the last, saying, "It has often been your privilege to administer consolation to the dying; I trust you experience all those consolations you have offered to others,"—raising his voice in the most emphatic manner, he repeated, "More,—more,—much more." When one inquired of him whether he continued to dread the dying struggle, he replied, "No, I leave it all with God; I refer it all to his will." When another said to him, "You remember the dear Saviour who is by you?" he replied with emphasis, "O yes; he never so manifested his preciousness to me before." It would be delightful to transcribe many more of his expressions—shall we say as he stood on Pisgah's top, or as he went down into the dark valley? But our limits forbid. Nov. 8, 1837, he "ceased to breathe, without a struggle or a groan," having lived sixty-seven years, ten months, and two days, and preached the gospel forty-five years. The sermon at his funeral was preached by the Rev. Dr. Spring of New York, and it has since been published. The following inscriptions mark the spot where his remains are deposited, and those of Mrs. Griffin, side by side, awaiting a joyful resurrection:—

<p style="text-align: center;">Sacred</p> <p style="text-align: center;">TO THE MEMORY OF THE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">REV. DR. EDWARD DORR GRIFFIN,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">WHO</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DEPARTED THIS LIFE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">IN THE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">HOPE OF A GLORIOUS IMMORTALITY,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NOV. 8, 1837,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">IN THE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">68TH YEAR OF HIS AGE.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">They that turn many to righteousness shall shine as the stars forever and ever.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Sacred</p> <p style="text-align: center;">TO THE MEMORY OF</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MRS. FRANCES GRIFFIN,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">WIFE OF THE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">REV. DR. EDWARD D. GRIFFIN,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">WHO</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DEPARTED THIS LIFE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">IN THE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">HOPE OF A BLESSED IMMORTALITY,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">JULY 25, 1837,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">IN THE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">68TH YEAR OF HER AGE.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">In her tongue was the law of kindness; On such the second death hath no power.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Oh death, where is thy sting! Oh grave, where is thy victory!</p>
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Besides the above, Mrs. Smith has given us the following in the Reminiscences before mentioned.

In Memory

OF

THE REVEREND EDWARD DORR GRIFFIN, D. D.

HE WAS BORN AT EAST HADDAM, CT., JANUARY 6, 1770;
EDUCATED AT YALE COLLEGE, AND ORDAINED AT NEW HARTFORD;
INSTALLED SUCCESSIVELY OVER
THE CHURCH IN NEW HARTFORD, THE FIRST AND SECOND CHURCHES IN NEWARK,
AND PARK STREET CHURCH IN BOSTON.
THE ACCOMPLISHED PROFESSOR OF PULPIT ELOQUENCE IN THE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
AT ANDOVER, AND THE DISTINGUISHED PRESIDENT OF WILLIAMS COLLEGE.

HIS PERSON AND MANNERS WERE NOBLE AND DIGNIFIED;
HIS INTELLECT PROFOUND AND DISCRIMINATING;
HIS IMAGINATION DISCURSIVE AND BRILLIANT;
CONSPICUOUS AS THE BOLD ADVOCATE OF THE DOCTRINES OF THE CROSS;
ASSISTANT FOUNDER AND FRIEND OF RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS;
THE PRINCE OF PREACHERS,
AND ONE OF THE BEST AND MOST LABORIOUS OF MEN.

HE DIED IN THE CITY OF NEWARK,
NOVEMBER 8, 1837,
IN THE
68TH YEAR OF HIS AGE, AND THE 46TH OF HIS MINISTRY.

“They that turn many to righteousness shall shine as the stars forever and ever.”

The Presbytery of Newark, at their meeting, April 19, 1838, in relation to the subject of this Memoir, expressed themselves as follows:—

“The Presbytery record with strong emotion the departure by death, Nov. 8, of the Rev. Edward D. Griffin, D. D., a name dear to genius and religion. He was an unwavering friend of the truth; able in its defence, and powerful in its enforcement. His rising sun shone with uncommon

splendor; its meridian power shed a cheering and hallowed influence extensively over this, and far into pagan lands; and his sunset scene was gilded with the richest radiance of a cloudless and triumphant faith."

Such is a hasty sketch of the principal circumstances in the eventful and useful life of this man. The numerous events which marked his earthly course, the several changes through which he passed, arose in great measure from his uncommon character. It was hardly to be expected or desired, that a man such as he was, should pursue that even tenor of his way through life, which is for the most part assigned to ordinary individuals. God evidently formed him for something else than one steady uniform course of action, from the beginning to the end of his days. By changing from place to place—for a time acting a bold efficient part in one direction, and then doing the same in another, he unquestionably accomplished a greater amount of good in the whole, than if, for the most part of his life, he had been confined to one scene of effort. Not that by any means Christ's ministers in general should think to imitate him in this respect. This would be hardly less unwarrantable than for them to arrogate to themselves the strength and versatility of talents which he possessed.

As to the usefulness of Dr. Griffin's life, it would certainly be difficult to name the individual of his profession, in his generation, who deserves to be ranked above him. To say nothing of the good which he has effected and which he may still be expected to effect as an author, and in various other ways, we know not what preacher of the gospel, since the days of Whitefield, has gone to his account with the honor of having turned a greater number to righteousness than he.

We are unwilling to bring this article to a close, prolonged as it is, without a few general statements respecting the subject of it.

1. As a man. No competent judge at all acquainted with him, would hesitate to pronounce him one of nature's noblemen. His person was uncommonly suited to excite attention, to awaken interest and respect. His towering height, his expressive countenance, his gentlemanly dignified manners, all together gave him such an appearance, that no one could see him once, without a distinct recollection of him ever afterwards. In almost any collection of men, whether large or small, he was the individual on whom the attention of a stranger would first be fastened. The likeness of him which is prefixed to this article has been pronounced by all who knew him, an accurate and striking representation of his appearance at middle age.

His outward figure bore no slight resemblance to the features of his mind. This was of a high order, and exhibited a combination of qualities not often united in the same individual. The talents which the Creator bestowed on him were both brilliant and profound. If some men have excelled him in quickness of apprehension and rapidity of execution, few have been capable of attending to the subjects before them with closer application, or of forming more correct, discriminating and comprehensive views. He first became distinguished in public estimation for a vivid and discursive imagination. This gave him the power of saying that which was uncommonly bold and striking. In his figures and illustrations he often rose to that which was high, and became sublime;—sometimes resembling more the craggy eminence which loses its head among the clouds, than the mellow and diversified landscape. On keeping the heart, he says; "Our hearts are a tinder box, ready to take fire from every spark, and the whole atmosphere around us is filled with scintillations as from a furnace. Without the most constant watchfulness, some flame will secretly

kindle that will burn up the whole frame of a heavenly mind. Keep thy heart. Turn not thine eye away; let it be constantly fixed on that moving thing within thee. Have the arm of thy resolution near thee, to seize it the moment it attempts to fly. If you were set to keep a bird unfastened upon the palm of your hand, you would know what is meant by keeping the heart with all diligence." During the revival of religion in Williams College, to which allusion has been made, it was reported, that all the members of college, except eighteen, had professed submission to God. In the evening of the day when this report reached the President, he attended a prayer-meeting of the students, and on entering the room, commenced by quoting the words of Christ; "Or those eighteen upon whom the tower in Siloam fell." At the funeral of a minister, near the close of his life, after ascending the pulpit with feeble and trembling steps to offer the closing prayer, he began with, "O Lord God, we thank thee that good men may die." In both instances the effect was overwhelming. The author of this memoir once heard him close a sermon in the following strain, and never can the impression be effaced from his recollection. "I see a storm collecting in the heavens; I discover the commotion of the troubled elements; I hear the roar of distant winds. Heaven and earth seem mingled in conflict; and I cry to those for whom I watch, A storm! a storm! get into the ark or you are swept away.—Ah what is that I see? I see a world convulsed and falling to ruins; the sea burning like oil; nations rising from under ground; the sun falling; the damned in chains before the bar, and some of my poor hearers among them. I see them cast from the battlement of the judgment seat. My God, the eternal pit has closed upon them forever!"

No sooner did Dr. Griffin become fully known to the intelligent community, than they ceased to regard him as chiefly a man of fancy. Soon after he entered on the duties of his professorship at Andover, the students of the seminary discovered in him that power of investigation, of acute and conclusive reasoning, which led them to change the opinion that they and others had imbibed of the character of his mind. The late Samuel Dexter of Boston, a master spirit in his day, a man whose reasoning powers were of the first order, after hearing the Park Street Lectures, is reported to have said in substance, *It is idle to style this man a mere declaimer: here is power of argument.* A distinguished clergyman, now at the head of one of our colleges, after reading these lectures from the press, said, *Discussion is Dr. Griffin's fort, after all.* He might have been a scholar of the first order—might have laid any department of knowledge under contribution, had he chosen to do it. But so devoted was he to the great work of saving souls that he never attempted any thing of this nature, except with regard to divinity. To this subject he devoted his chief attention and inquiry, and respecting it he was much at home. With every topic of interest in the circle of theology he was familiarly acquainted.

It was characteristic of his mind to make thorough investigation of all matters which he deemed worthy of his attention. Mrs. Smith relates that during some of the last days of his life, when reduced to a state of great debility, as he was reading an account of the proceedings of some of our missionaries in foreign lands, he called for his atlas, and ceased not to examine it till he had made himself acquainted with their whole course. Unceasing industry was another trait in his character. A domestic in his family stated, that she never entered his apartment when he was there, without finding him reading, writing, or in prayer.

2. As a Christian. In this as in every thing else, he aimed at completeness; striving to be in a high degree spiritually minded; to live near to

God ; to have much communion with him ; to avoid every thing which might offend and grieve the Spirit of all grace. He aimed at these things with earnest endeavor—painfully sensible that there was much in his way ; that he had great opposition to encounter. Hence he was eminently a man of prayer, spending decidedly more time in his closet than is customary with other devout men. In all times of difficulty and trial his habitual earnest resort was to the throne of grace. There he was accustomed to look for support, for guidance, for every spiritual good, and to find it. Through most of his Christian life he appears to have adopted that most commendable practice, to set apart occasionally days for the special purpose of devotion and self-examination. He had a form of self-examination prepared especially for his pupils and his children after the revival at Williams-town. The daily use of this by himself, during the last year of his life, is supposed to have been of substantial use in enabling him to reach that full assurance of hope, in which he met the king of terrors with so much composure and joy.

In the religion of Dr. Griffin was much of the strength of conception, the ardor and effectiveness, by which as a man he was so distinctly characterized. He had uncommonly vivid impressions of the worth of the soul, and the fearful import of losing it. In one of his printed sermons he has the following sentiment, and in nearly the following language : “ Were there but one pagan in the world, and he in the farthest corner of Asia, I solemnly affirm, that it would be the duty of all the Christians in America to go in a body to carry him the gospel, did no greater duty detain them at home, and could he not otherwise be made acquainted with it.” To this and similar views which often fell from his lips he was constrained by the love of Christ. With him this was a leading and vital principle. There was no man to whom the Saviour seemed to be in greater degree the centre of attraction—all and in all to his soul. Speaking of some whose religious opinions were essentially diverse from his own, he once said in substance with great emotion, *I would not quarrel with them, if they would but show proper respect to my Redeemer.* At one period of his Christian life he took unusual interest in contemplating *the priesthood of Christ*. The views which he obtained of this subject were remarkably clear and vivid, and to him a source of great satisfaction and joy. In the latter part of his earthly course he rose above some of the strongest propensities of our nature, and exhibited a most desirable measure of heavenliness and humility. When it was intimated to him by one of the trustees of the college, that his infirmities had become such, that the students deemed him incapable of discharging the duties of his station, he replied, *I am not conscious of the incapacity which they allege ; but the students must be right, and I submit.* At a later period of his life, when a friend had commended him for his Christian faithfulness, the tranquillity of his features was disturbed, and he said with much feeling, “ Do n’t say that again ; it is not because I am good, but because Christ has died.”

3. As a divine. In this capacity he was distinguished as well for his full, uncompromising adherence to the evangelical system, as for the extent and depth of his knowledge in the things of God. The doctrines of the cross, as taught in the Scriptures of truth, he regarded as lying at the foundation of all true religion. He felt that the belief of them, and a practice consistent with it, was in man the very essence of that godliness which is profitable unto all things. It was evidently his attachment to the Lord Jesus Christ, more than any thing besides, which caused him to adhere so closely to the doctrines in question. Hence too the alarm and jealousy

which he was so quick to show at any supposed tendency to depart from them, or any attempt to explain or illustrate them in a manner to which he had not been accustomed. He ever manifested that he felt most keenly for the honor of the Redeemer. It was one of the strongest impressions on his mind—an impression long and anxiously cherished—that men must embrace the doctrines of grace in their full form and extent, in order to their rendering to the Lord Jesus Christ the measure of respect which is his due. The individual besides him is not known to us who has appeared to have this impression in equal strength. Speaking once to the compiler of this article, of certain speculations in divinity which Dr. Griffin regarded with serious apprehension and dislike, he exclaimed with a bursting heart, *I cannot bear to see the laurels stripped from my Saviour's brow.* Thus in a degree which is not common, did his pious feelings conspire with his reasoning powers to produce conviction in favor of the evangelical system.

4. As a teacher of youth. Here will be added only a single remark to what has been already stated. Dr. Griffin was unrivalled in his power of teaching young men to write and speak *with effect*. A gentleman associated with him in the faculty of Williams College, once said to a friend, speaking of the president in this respect, *I should not suppose it possible for any one to take young men of the calibre of those composing our senior class, and prepare them to write and speak with so much power*;—a specimen of the opinion entertained of him by intelligent men of his acquaintance. On this account, in great measure, it was, that so much regret was felt when he retired from the professorship at Andover.

5. As a supporter of benevolent institutions. In this particular he was what his character in other respects would lead us to anticipate. It would be impossible for a man of his comprehensive views, his fervent piety, his enlarged benevolence, to take the attitude of opposition or indifference with regard to such institutions. He esteemed them among the most essential and efficient means of accomplishing God's designs of mercy towards our fallen world. He declared them to be one among the three series of events which he said commenced in the year 1792, and "which need not a fourth to fill the earth with the knowledge of the glory of the Lord." Hence he was always ready to stand forth in support of these institutions with his personal influence, his eloquence, and his property. No man made more tender and commanding appeals to the Christian community in their behalf than he. Few individuals, if any, had an influence equal to his in bringing into existence those charitable societies which aim at the conversion of the world, and which were not known, even in thought, when he came on the stage. When the poor heathen shall cast away their idols and turn to the Lord, many of them, to the latest posterity, will doubtless cherish the name of GRIFFIN with sweet and grateful recollection.

6. As a preacher of the gospel. Here lay his great excellence. In this respect he rose more above other men than in any other. His labors in this line of usefulness were also more productive of good. To style him a *great* preacher, is to name that part of his merits which is least important. As we have seen, he was a most *successful* and *useful* preacher—enabled by the blessing of God to accomplish to an uncommon extent the end of preaching. In the capital point where other *great* preachers have generally failed, he was favored with remarkable success. Here rises an inquiry of vital interest:—To what was this owing? To ascribe it to the power and grace of God, solves the inquiry but in part—or rather not at all, so far as our present object is concerned. What was

there in Dr. Griffin as a preacher—in his mode of exhibiting God's truth—adapted to give it an influence so distinguished? While we regard the Divine Spirit as the sole author of regeneration, we believe, as Dr. Griffin expressed himself most happily, that that Spirit operates in the line of nature; that hence the means best suited to produce effect, are most likely to prove successful; in other words, that the preaching of one man may be expected to be followed by more instances of conversion than that of another, in a degree, because his preaching is better adapted to that result than the preaching of the other.

It is conceived that two things may be mentioned as furnishing reasons for the uncommon success of this man's labors in the gospel. 1. The manner of his preaching was such as to engage attention. His thoughts, his style, the intonations of his voice, his person and action—in a word, the whole substance and form of his sermon—were such as to render it next to impossible for him to be heard with drowsiness or indifference. For the most part, his hearers, from the beginning to the end of his discourse, had no disposition to withhold from him their attention; and if they ever had the disposition, they seldom had the ability. 2. He preached directly to the hearts and the consciences of men. This was his great aim. His uniform endeavor was to impress on the moral sensibilities of his audience the love of Christ, the obligations of the moral law, their lost and helpless state by nature, and the dreadful results which would ensue from their rejection of the message which he delivered. With tremendous power did he arraign the sinner before the bar of his Maker and of his own conscience, showing him what he had done, and what he must do, if he would escape the damnation of hell—at the same time that all his help was in God. The following is the account which he gives of himself as a preacher, in a letter to one of his junior brethren, requesting to be informed as to the course which he had pursued. "I believe that an early commencement and pursuit of a systematic study of the Bible, in connection with a long course of revivals of religion in which I was permitted to be engaged, and an habitual aim, in my ordinary sermons, to reach the conscience and the heart at every stroke, and the habit of striking out, as I corrected my sermons for a new exhibition of them, every clause and word which is not subservient to this end; may be numbered among the most efficacious means of forming my present manner of preaching, such as it is." A certain minister undertook to chide one of his hearers for going to Griffin, as he styled him, declaring that his preaching was mere declamation and rant. *It may be so*, replied the man, *for aught that I know; but after all, he will make me feel.*

In the two things just named lay the secret, so far as means were concerned, of his causing hearers in such numbers to give themselves to God. To these should be added the uncommon spirit of prayer, which gave him power to procure from heaven those divine influences, without which Paul may plant and Apollos water in vain. Would all ministers preach as Dr. Griffin preached—rather we should say, *could* all preach as he preached—with the same interest, and the same pointed cogent appeals to the heart and the conscience, at the same time praying as he prayed, all would have far higher reason to hope for his success.

NOTICES OF THE WINTHROP FAMILY.

JOHN WINTHROP, the illustrious ancestor of the Winthrops of this country, and the father of the Massachusetts colony, was the son of Adam Winthrop, and was born in Groton, Suffolk, England, January 12, 1588. In the year 1630, a fleet of fourteen ships with about 840 passengers, some of them from the west of England, but most of them from the vicinity of London, arrived in New England. In this fleet came governor Winthrop, deputy governor Dudley, Mr. Isaac Johnson and his distinguished wife, the lady Arbella, Sir Richard Saltonstall and other persons of wealth and quality. Governor Winthrop landed at Salem, June 12. On the 30th of July, a day of solemn prayer and fasting was kept, when Messrs. Winthrop, Dudley and Wilson entered into church covenant, and the foundation of the first church in Charlestown was laid, which became the first in Boston. The first Court of Assistants was held in Charlestown, on the 23d of August. Mr. Winthrop was governor of the colony twelve years; he was assistant four years, and deputy governor in 1636, 1644 and 1645. He died March 26, 1649. He lived on the lot at the corner of Milk Street, Boston, part of which was afterwards taken for the Old South church, and in the house which the Rev. Thomas Prince afterwards occupied. He kept a journal from the foundation of the colony to near the close of his life, a period of about nineteen years. It begins March 29, 1630, and closes January 11, 1648—9. This journal was published in 1825—6, under the editorial care of the Hon. James Savage, who added many valuable notes. "The talents and virtues," remarks the Rev. Dr. Holmes, "the wealth and influence of this eminent man, signally qualified him for the chief magistracy in an infant plantation of which he was the father as well as governor; and the same rare assemblage of qualifications would have enabled him to shine in a larger sphere, and a more elevated situation."* The children of governor Winthrop were, 1. John, 2. Henry, 3. Forth, 4. 5. and 6. daughters, whose names, except that of Mary, do not appear, 7. Adam, 8. Stephen, 9. Deane, 10. Samuel, 11. Anne, 12. William, and 13. Joshua. The first six were by the governor's first wife, Mary, daughter of John Forth, Esq. whom he married April 16, 1605. By his second wife, who was the daughter of William Clopton, he had no children. His third wife, Margaret, was the mother of his remaining children, except Joshua. She was the daughter of Sir John Tindal, knight, was married April 29, 1618, and died, greatly lamented, June 14, 1647. His fourth wife, and the mother of Joshua Winthrop, was Martha, the widow of Thomas Coytmore. The son was born Dec. 12, 1648, and died Jan. 11, 1651.

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in London, in 1694. "He appears," remarks the historian of Connecticut, "to have been a popular gentleman, and to have sustained a character without blemish." He was a member of the Royal Society of London.

WAIT-STILL WINTHROP,* brother of the preceding, after living in Connecticut during the life of his father, with whom he was colleague commissioner of the United Colonies in 1675, removed to Boston during the usurpation of the charter rights by Andros, to whom he and his brother Fitz-John were made counsellors.† In the spirit of that oppressor he did not sympathize, for on the breaking out of the revolution in Boston, he was made by the patriots commander of the militia. He was named a member of the council by the new charter of William and Mary. He was afterwards Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, and died Nov. 7, 1717. His wife was Mary, daughter of the Hon. William Browne of Salem, who died June 14, 1690. The inventory of his estate that was divided between his son John of New London, born in Boston, Aug. 26, 1681, and his daughter Ann, wife of Thomas Lechmere, surveyor of the customs in Boston, brother of Lord Lechmere, appraises the property at more than £3,000.

JOHN WINTHROP, the son of Wait-Still, graduated at Harvard College, 1700, married a daughter of governor Joseph Dudley, and died in London Aug. 1, 1747. He was chosen into the Royal Society. The family have preserved many communications of distinguished scientific men to him. His name was mentioned to the Royal Society, by Sir Hans Sloane, and three other members, Jan. 10, 1733. Of seven children, two were sons, John-Still, and Basil, who died unmarried. One daughter married governor Wanton of Rhode Island.‡

* The middle name was derived from intermarriage of Adam, his great-grandfather, with the family of Still.

† Hutchinson, i. 357.

‡ We have accidentally obtained a somewhat full genealogical account of this branch of the Winthrop family down to the present time, which we here insert, not only on account of its interest, but that it may be preserved for future times.

John Winthrop, son of Wait-Still, married Ann, daughter of Gov. Joseph Dudley. His children were John-Still, Basil, and five daughters.

One married Governor Wanton of Rhode Island.

" " Mr. Brown and Mr. Sargent of Salem, Ms.

" " Mr. Jeremiah Miller of New London.

Rebecca " Gurdon Saltonstall son of Gov. Saltonstall of New London.

Ann, died unmarried.

Mrs. Wanton had two sons, Joseph and William, and four daughters.

One married Thomas Wickham of Newport.

" " Mr. Coddington " "

" " Gov. Brown of Bermuda, a cousin.

" " Dr. Destalieu, surgeon in the English army.

" " Winthrop Saltonstall of New London.

Mrs. Brown had one son, Gov. Brown of Bermuda—another, Dudley Sargent and others, names unknown.

Mrs. Miller had three sons, Jeremiah, Gurdon, and John, and four daughters.

John married Henrietta Saltonstall.

Two daughters married Mr. Tilley of New London.

Children of Gurdon and Rebecca Saltonstall.

Gurdon, died unmarried.

Rebecca, married David Mumford, merchant of New London.

Catharine, " John Richards " "

Winthrop, " Ann Wanton, daughter of Gov. Wanton.

Dudley, " Frances Babcock.

Ann, " Thomas Mumford of Norwich.

Rosewell, " Elizabeth Stewart.

Elizabeth, " Mr. Eblets of N. York and Silas Deane

of Wethersfield, Minister to France.

Mary, " Jeremiah Atwater of New Haven, for many

years Steward of Yale College.

Richard, died unmarried.

Martha, married David Manwaring of New London.

Henrietta, " John Miller.

Gilbert, " Harriet Babcock.

Sarah, " Daniel Buck of Wethersfield.

Children of David and Rebecca Mumford.

David, married Ann Pearsall of New York.

Rebecca, " Robert Allen of New London.

Gurdon, " Ann Van Zandt and Letitia Van Tolen.

William, died unmarried.

Abigail, married Thompson Phillips of Middletown, brother

of Mrs. Judge Cushing of Scituate, Ms.

Thomas, married Mary Smith.

Ann, " John Duryee of New York.

John, died unmarried.

Silas Deane, married Ruth —.

Children of Winthrop and Ann Saltonstall.

Rebecca, married Peter Christophers of New London.

Gurdon, " Hannah Sage.

Mary, " Dr. Thomas Coit of New London.

Winthrop, unmarried.

Ann, " "

Children of Dudley and Frances Saltonstall.

Hannah, married Mr. Walley.

Fanny, unmarried.

Dudley, married Miss Chapin.

Thomas, unmarried.

Catharine, married Dr. Dungan of Canandaigua, N. Y.

Joshua, " Miss Lewis.

Martha, " Mr. Stoddard.

Children of Rosewell and Elizabeth Saltonstall.

Abigail, married Dr. Handy of New York.

Mary, " Mr. Fell.

Elizabeth, unmarried.

Richard, " "

Hannah, " "

Frances, " "

Rosewell, married.

Francis, " "

JOHN-STILL WINTHROP, son of the preceding, was born at New London, Ct., Jan. 15, 1720, and died at New London, June 6, 1776. He married, Sept. 4, 1750, Jane, only daughter of Francis Borland of Boston, by whom he had John, graduated at Harvard College, 1770; Jane; Francis B., who died at New York, leaving four sons and three daughters; Ann, who married the late David Sears, Esq. of Boston; William, of New York; Joseph, of Charleston, S. C.; Mary and Thomas L. By a second wife, daughter of William Sherriff, a British officer, John-Still had six children, of whom three were living in 1826; Benjamin, of New York, who married a daughter of Peter Stuyvesant, Esq., a descendant of his ancestor's great antagonist; Robert, an admiral in the British navy; and Elizabeth Sebor, of Middletown, Ct.

THOMAS-LINDALL WINTHROP, LL. D., son of John-Still Winthrop, and great-great-great-grandson of the first governor of Massachusetts, was born at New London, Ct. in March, 1760. He was prepared for college by Mr. Tisdale of Lebanon, one of the most eminent classical scholars of his day. He entered Yale College in September, 1776, a few months before the election of Rev. Dr. Stiles to the presidency, on the resignation of Dr. Daggett. Under the instruction of Dr. Stiles, Mr. Winthrop studied the Hebrew language. At the close of Sophomore year, he took an honorable dismissal from Yale and joined Harvard College, where he received the degree of B. A. in 1780. He then passed some time in Philadelphia, the seat of the United States' government. He then embarked at Nantucket for Amsterdam, in Holland. The vessel was captured and taken to England. By the permission of Admiral Duckworth, Mr. Winthrop visited London, and some of the interior counties of England. He then travelled in Holland, Belgium, French Flanders, and France, and returned to America in the ship St. James, Capt. (afterwards Commodore) Truxton, having as fellow passengers the Polish General Count De Benyowsky, Commodore Manly, and several officers of American privateers, who had been captured by the British ships of war. In July, 1786, Mr. Winthrop married Elizabeth Bowdoin, grand-daughter of Gov. Bowdoin, and eldest

Children of Mr. David and Mrs. Martha Manwaring.

William.
Rebecca, married Elisha Colt, merchant of New York.
Hannah.
David, married Lucy Starr.
Martha.
Gurdon, married Ann Adams.
Lucy, " David G. Hubbard, merchant of New York.
Susanna, " Gurdon Buck, " "

Children of John and Henrietta Miller.

Nancy, Jeremiah, Henrietta, Fanny, Eliza.
John, married Miss Colt.
Gurdon, " Ann Tabor.
Lucy, " John Mooers, Lieutenant in the Navy.

Children of Gilbert and Harriet Saltonstall.

Gilbert, married Miss Starr.
Gurdon.

Children of Daniel and Sarah Buck.

Gurdon, married Susanna Manwaring.
Daniel, " Julia Mitchell, daughter of Judge Mitchell of Wethersfield, and Elizabeth Belden.
Charles, " Catharine Bradford of New York.
Winthrop, " Miss Parsons and Eunice Moseley.
Dudley, " Hetty Hempstead and Martha Adams.

Children of Elisha and Rebecca Colt.

Martha M.
Mary Ann, married Rev. Henry Blatchford of Salem, Ms. and Samuel Hubbard, LL. D., of Boston.
William D.
Susanna M., married Thomas Adams, merchant of Boston.
Sarah L., " Charles Scudder " "
Gurdon S., " Mary Ann Berwick.

Child of David and Lucy Manwaring.

William G.

Children of Gurdon and Ann Manwaring.

Martha Ann, married John Moore of New York.
Mary, " Van Zandt Mumford "
Elizabeth, " J. Mason McJinsey, son of the Rev. Mr. McJinsey.
Susan, " Benjamin Babcock.

Children of David G. and Lucy Hubbard.

Hon. William J. married Eliza, daughter of Dr. James P. Chapin of Cambridgeport, and Deborah, daughter of Hon. Moses P. Payson of Bath, N. H.
David M., Elizabeth, Martha, Charles D., Samuel, Harriet, Lucy married Thomas C. Fanning, of Alton, New York, Daniel and Lydia C.

Children of Gurdon and Susanna Buck.

David, married Matilda Hall
Gurdon, " Henrietta Wolff of Geneva, Switzerland.
Charles D., Daniel, Sarah, Edward, George, Henry.
Elizabeth, married John Auchincloss of New York.
Rebecca C.

Children of Rev. Henry Blatchford and Mary Ann Colt.

Rebecca C., married Marshall S. Scudder, Alicia H.

Children of Samuel Hubbard and Mary Ann Blatchford (maiden name, Colt.)

Sarah Wisner, Samuel, Henry B., William Colt, and James Mascarene.

Children of Charles Scudder and Sarah L. Colt.

David C., Samuel H., and Horace E.

daughter of Sir John Temple, Baronet, by whom he has had seven sons and seven daughters.* Four sons and three daughters survive.

Having previously been a member of the House of Representatives and of the Senate of Massachusetts, Mr. Winthrop was elected Lieutenant-governor of the Commonwealth, in which office he remained seven years, from 1826 to 1832 inclusive. The following made a part of one of the addresses to the citizens of Massachusetts, previous to the election of State officers in the year 1830. "The gentleman, who has honorably sustained the office of Lieutenant-governor, is again offered as a candidate for your suffrages. The interests of but few men, whether we regard family or fortune, are more nearly identified with the reputation of the State than that of Lieutenant-governor Winthrop. He bears a name that Massachusetts has delighted to honor for devotedness to her cause in every period of her annals. To the stern virtues and extensive learning of our colonial governor, he unites the polished manners, republican simplicity, ardent patriotism and liberal sentiments of modern times. The urbane and hospitable manners of his domestic life have acquired for him the respect and affection of an extensive circle of acquaintances, and his munificence to many of our public institutions will cause him to be held in lasting remembrance as a benefactor to his country."

For thirty-six years, Lieutenant-governor Winthrop has been annually chosen one of the trustees of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture. For the last ten years, he has been President of that Society. He has also been President of the American Antiquarian Society the past nine years, and President of the Massachusetts Historical Society, having been elected to that office on the resignation, in 1835, of the Hon. John Davis, LL. D. Judge of the United States District Court. Lieutenant-governor Winthrop is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of the American Philosophical Society, of the American Statistical Association, of the Historical Societies of Pennsylvania, New York, Maine, Indiana, and Georgia, of the Universal Statistical Society of France; of the last named, he is an honorary President. He is also a member of the Academy of Industry, Manufactures, and Agriculture of Paris, of the Royal Society of Agriculture of Florence, of the Archaeological Society of Athens, and of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquarians at Copenhagen. He is senior member of the Board of Visitors of Harvard University. He was interested in establishing the Primary Schools in Boston, and served three years as chairman of the first Committee, consisting of thirty-six gentlemen, elected by the city. As Trustee and Vice-President of the Institution for Savings, for the establishment of which he was a zealous advocate, he served twenty successive years.

Lieutenant-governor Winthrop has a valuable collection of family pictures and other costly paintings, besides the picture of the first governor of Massachusetts, of the first governor of Connecticut, and of his son, governor Fitz-John Winthrop; and a picture of the grand-father of the first governor of Massachusetts, painted by Holbein, a celebrated portrait-painter of London in the reign of Henry VIII.†

* The names of the children are, Elizabeth Bowdoin Temple, Sarah Bowdoin, Thomas Lindall, Augusta Temple, Augusta Temple, 2d, James Bowdoin, John Temple, Francis William, Francis William, 2d., Jane, Anne, George Edward, Grenville Temple, and Robert Charles. The last named is Representative to Congress from Suffolk district.

† Our limits will not allow us to give any account of the other branches of the Winthrop family. John Winthrop, LL. D., F. R. S., Hollis Professor of Mathematics in Harvard College, was descended in the fourth generation from the first governor of Massachusetts; his father, grand-father, and great-grand-father bore the name of Adam. Such was his reputation for mathematical learning, that at the age of twenty-four years, he was appointed Hollis Professor. See his life prefixed to the second edition of his

After the preceding was in type, Lieutenant-Governor Winthrop deceased.* We have room only to insert the following notice of his death.

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society on the 27th day of February, 1841, by adjournment, for the purpose of receiving the report of a Committee appointed on the 25th inst. on occasion of the death of their late President, the Honorable Thomas Lindall Winthrop, LL. D. to prepare resolutions expressive of their sense of bereavement by this event, and of their estimation of his many services; the report being now made and considered, it was thereupon unanimously

Voted, That this Society deeply laments the death of the late Hon. Thomas Lindall Winthrop, who has for many years presided over its deliberations with an urbanity and earnest devotion to its interests not less exemplary and honorable than useful; who, descending in a direct line from the first Governor of Massachusetts, has manifested through a long life the virtues which distinguished his illustrious ancestor; filled to general approbation for several years the office of Lieutenant Governor of the Commonwealth; and exemplified the true uses and fulfilled the obligations of wealth by the liberality of his private charities, and by his patronage of the several important Institutions over which he presided, and others with which he was connected, evinced, as respects the Historical Society, by frequent and valuable benefactions.

Voted, That the Corresponding Secretary of this Society be requested to transmit a copy of the above vote to the family of the deceased.

HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT.

[By Prof. GEORGE WYLLYS BENEDICT.]

THE University of Vermont, though not incorporated till the year 1791, may be said to have had its origin in the revolution which gave existence to the State whose name it bears. The men who assembled to frame the constitution of 1777, whereby law and order were to take the place of their opposites in the New Hampshire grants, knew that a system of education belonged to every civilized government, and was deemed essential to its preservation. They were contending for freedom. They would have their descendants free also, and well judged that to secure that end they must be educated to be so. They themselves had grown up under the influence of the system existing in the other New England States. They very naturally looked there for the idea on which their own was to be framed. In the institutions of Connecticut and Massachusetts, their fathers had been imbued with the principles which the sons were then striving to maintain, and they would have it the duty of those who might be called upon to legislate for their posterity, to found and cherish such institutions as existed there.

The fortieth section of the second chapter of the constitution is this: "A school or schools shall be established in each town, by the Legislature, for the convenient instruction of youth, with such salaries to the masters paid by each town, making proper use of school lands in each town, thereby to enable them to instruct youth at low prices. One grammar school in each county, and one University in this State, ought to be established by the direction of the General Assembly." But the bare *construction* of a system of education was not all that was in their minds. What they would have the character of its parts, what the kind of influences they would have it exert, and what the duty of the Government of the State towards it, may be inferred from the next section fol-

Lectures on Comets, Boston, 1811. Four of his sons graduated at Harvard, John, Adam, James, LL. D., a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and William. See a life of James in Mass. Hist. Coll. 2 series, x. p. 77. There have graduated at the New England colleges, twenty-four individuals of the name of Winthrop, and two at Columbia College, N. Y.

* He died February 22.

lowing the one above quoted. "Laws for the encouragement of virtue, and prevention of vice and immorality, shall be made and constantly kept in force ; and provision shall be made for their due execution ; and all religious societies or bodies of men that have or may be hereafter united and incorporated for the advancement of religion and learning, or for other pious and charitable purposes, shall be encouraged and protected in the enjoyment of the privileges, immunities and estates which they in justice ought to enjoy, under such regulations as the General Assembly of this State shall direct."*

When the constitution was formed, Vermont was mostly a wilderness. A large part of its territory had never been vested in individuals by any legislative act whatever, the disposal of which devolved, of course, upon the Legislature. Notwithstanding the warfare which was going on with such bitterness of feeling and with so strong an array of power against her, such was the acknowledged character of her inhabitants, both in the council chamber and in the battle field, so strong a presentiment was abroad in the land that in her case at least, the few would be found too strong for the many, and that her right would prevail over the might of her enemies, as to lead to applications for grants of land from the Legislature almost as soon as that body entered upon its duties. The condition of the State at that period was such as to furnish strong inducements for the Legislature to lend a willing ear to such applications. The population of the State was then very small, probably not more than 25,000 in all, if so many.† Independent of the general want of means which is common in all new settlements, the inhabitants were harrassed by a powerful foreign enemy on their borders, laying waste their improvements, and obliging them in many places to seek a refuge for their families by flight till the storm of war should have passed by. But besides this, the existence of the State itself was assailed by diplomacy and force on every side. To raise means for establishing and maintaining the Government and to carry on the war, a natural resort was had to the unappropriated lands at the disposal of the State. If sold, the purchasers would in most cases be persons residing without the State, and thus money from abroad would be brought into the public treasury and the actual inhabitants be left in the same degree unburthened with taxes. Moreover, by selling them at an exceedingly low rate, a rapid increase of population was to be looked for, and thus not only the physical but the political power of the State would be enlarged. From such causes, the granting of lands by the Legislature, began very soon. The first town charters were authorized in 1779, and within two years nearly all the land belonging to the State was thus disposed of. After the year 1787, none remained save a few fractions or gores left out in the survey of the towns.‡

The chief circumstance in these transactions which deserves a notice here, is the provision made, in nearly all of these town charters, for education, in conformity to the system indicated in the constitution. In most cases the towns were to be six miles square, containing 23,040 acres. They were divided into from 65 to 75 rights. Of these rights, five were reserved for the following purposes. One was to be kept for the support of the Gospel ; one was to be given to the first settled minister in the town, as his property ; one was to be kept for the support of common schools in the town ; one for the support of a grammar school in the county, and one was "for the use of a seminary or college." The quantity of land reserved under the last clause, was about 29,000 acres, scattered through about 120 towns and gores, but lying chiefly in the northern part of the State.

* Vermont State Papers, by William Slade Jr., Middlebury, 1823. p. 254.

† In 1781, the population of the State was estimated at but 30,000.—*Williams's History of Vermont*. Burlington, 1809. Vol. ii. p. 457.

‡ The precipitation and want of care with which these grants were made, as well as the trifling amount for which they were sold, have been a subject of much regret to succeeding statesmen. "The ungranted and confiscated lands seem to have been a boon conferred by Providence for the support of our republic in its infancy, while its subjects were unable to pay taxes ; yet the first septenary has seen the whole or nearly the whole of them squandered ; and the inhabitants will have reason to think themselves peculiarly fortunate, if they yet escape paying considerable sums on account of them."—*Address of first Council of Censors*. Vide *Slade's Vt. State Papers*, p. 541.

The average price at which the public lands were sold, cannot be placed higher, probably, than five cents an acre.

The hint for these reservations was undoubtedly taken from those in the New Hampshire grants issued by Gov. Benning Wentworth; though with an exception or two, they were made for different purposes.* The imperfection of early records makes it impossible to commemorate the names of the men who, looking far beyond the circumstances with which they were surrounded, originated a policy which, though it could not begin to operate but very imperfectly in a long time, was intended to act with a constant and beneficial effect on the community for ages to come. It can hardly be doubted however, that the men who thus took care that lands should be set aside for the purposes of education in the very first charters issued and so on, were the same who originated that article in the constitution which indicated, though obscurely, such a proceeding. But however that may have been, the policy must have been regarded by its authors not only as prospective, but very remotely so. The subject of education appears to have received very little attention in any form, for several years after. Even with regard to elementary schools, no law bearing directly on their organization and support was passed, till the year 1787.† This remissness is not at all a subject of wonder. A people who were just breaking their way into the wilderness, who could not build their log cabins in safety, and who with difficulty could furnish their families with the bare necessities of life, could not be expected to think much of a system of school organization, or of founding academies, much less a university. To the hindrances just mentioned, there should be added another of no small consequence, which was, the small number of liberally educated men in the State in the earliest period of its existence.‡ Incidental circumstances did indeed lead to some legislative action in regard to institutions of a higher grade than common schools, but so far from this action being the result of a general sentiment among the people or their representatives in favor of their early establishment in the State, it was such as to show the want of such a sentiment most conclusively. In June, 1785, the Legislature held an adjourned session at Norwich. Dr. John Wheelock, the President of Dartmouth College and Moor's Charity School in Hanover, New Hampshire, presented a memorial praying in behalf of that institution for a grant of land. The petition was offered on Friday afternoon, and referred to a committee, who, on the next Monday reported in favor of granting a township of land containing 23,040 acres, if so much good land could be found unappropriated and lying in one tract, if not, the same amount in portions, "under the direction and approbation of the president of the institution." The report was accepted and leave given to the petitioner to bring in a bill. A bill to that effect was brought in, read, and accepted, and became a law on Tuesday. The preamble set forth as a reason for the grant is: "The Legislature having a high sense of the importance of the said institution of Dartmouth College and Moor's Charity School to mankind at large, and to this Commonwealth in particular; its situation and connections being most favorable to diffuse useful knowledge through the same." No allusion is made in the report of the committee, while speaking of the importance of the institution to this State, and commending the exertions of the president to extend its influence therein, to the probable or desirable existence of such an institution in Vermont. The granting to a College out of the State a quantity of land nearly equal in amount to all that had been reserved for one in it, seems to have been

* Between the years 1749 and 1764 inclusive, but chiefly in the last four years of that period, Benning Wentworth, Esq., Governor of New Hampshire, made grants of about 130 townships of land in what is now Vermont. The towns were of the same size as those were, which were issued by Vermont, and divided into shares or rights in like manner. He made the following reservations; for himself, 500 acres; one share for the Society for Propagating the Gospel in foreign parts; one share for a glebe for the Church of England; one share for the first settled minister, and one for the benefit of a school in the town.

† In 1784, some petitions were laid before the Legislature in favor of a tax for the support of district schools, but no definitive action was had on the matter. The proposition excited much feeling throughout the State, and strong opposition to it was expressed by a large portion of the inhabitants.—*Letter of Mr. Jehiel Johns to the author.*

‡ "Until 1781, there was scarcely a man in the State except clergymen, who could claim anything more than an ordinary common school education. Indeed, in 1784, there were not more than nine persons in the State, excepting clergymen, who had received a college education."—*Letter of Hon. E. Paine to the author.*

a matter of so little interest to the members, as to have passed as it were *sub silentio*, without debate, not even the ayes and noes being called.*

The act of the Legislature just spoken of, led to some other propositions to that body which deserve a notice, as among the circumstances that caused a college to be chartered in the State at a much earlier date than was then thought of. The readiness with which so important a grant had been made to Dartmouth College, stimulated Dr. Wheelock to attend the next session of the Legislature, in October of the same year, to ask for a further and still larger one. The Legislature was then sitting at Windsor. An anonymous article appeared in the Vermont Journal, a newspaper published at that place, intended to drive the Doctor from the ground, and to excite in the minds of the members a suspicion, at least, that the future wants of their own State might better receive their attention. The effect was favorable, says the author, but "still it was believed by most members, that it would be many, many years before there could be a college in the State." In order to draw the attention of the Legislature more seriously to the subject, the author presented a memorial to that body at the same session, offering to give £2,000 to be expended in the erection of a suitable building for a college, if the Legislature would incorporate one with suitable powers, fix it in Williamstown, Vt., and endow it with the lands reserved in the State for the purpose of supporting such an institution. "The Legislature paid so much attention to the subject as to appoint a committee to view the place the following June. That committee was appointed from the southern part of the State, where at the time, it was fully believed that the northern part of the State was nearly out of the world, and never could sustain any considerable population, and the committee did not visit the place."†

The scheme of making Vermont in a further degree subsidiary to Dartmouth College, was not relinquished, and came up at the October session of the next year, 1786, in a new and very imposing form. The secretary of the trustees, in a letter to Governor Chittenden, introduces the subject as one of the greatest consequence "to the benefit and glory of the State," and refers to President Wheelock as fully empowered to act on the matter in behalf of the trustees. The President, in his communications, after lauding "the rapid progress of the State towards the summit of civilization and the arts, under the wise guidance of the Legislature," and showing what an amount of clear gain would accrue to its citizens in *solid coin* from not having to spend any money in sustaining academies and colleges, having strengthened these points by the introduction of other related topics, proceeds to make in substance the following propositions—that the Legislature sequester for the use of Dartmouth College the rights of land reserved in the New Hampshire grants for the Propagation Society, and the purposes of a glebe, and those in the Vermont grants for the use of academies and a college, and that on their so doing, the trustees were, in a reasonable time, to set up and maintain an academy in each county with suitable instructors, tuition at these institutions and at Dartmouth College, or at a branch college to be set up within the State, if the Legislature shall ever think it necessary, (though the necessity for that is doubted,) to be free of charge for tuition to all students from the State. Moreover, if after accomplishing so much, any surplus revenue should accrue from the lands, it was to be applied

* Journal of June Session, 1785. pp. 26, 29, 34. For the act, See Slade's Vt. State papers, p. 497. It may be well to notice a few circumstances which led to a result so different from all subsequent legislation in this State on such matters. Besides the unprepared condition of the State to sustain a college, and the improbability of its being otherwise for a long time to come, it is to be remarked, that though Dartmouth College was then out of the State, and likely to be so forever, it had been considered as within it but a few years before, for a short time, and nominally taken under the patronage of the Legislature in 1778.‡ In the next place, there were but 60 towns represented in the Legislature of 1784-5, and not more than 50 in the June session. A line drawn through Pittsford and Newbury, would leave the whole sixty, save one or two, on its south-east side. Thus former political, and present geographical connections favored the request of Dr. Wheelock. Last, and by no means the least, he asked only for *lands*. All the rest of the State's land had been sold for a trifle, or given away; and to give a township to be somewhere in the northern wilderness, to Dartmouth College, seemed to touch no one's pocket. Had he petitioned for £100 from the State treasury, the matter would have ended very differently, and in less time also.

† Letter of Hon. Elijah Paine to the writer. See Journal of October, 1785, for Memorial of Hon. E. Paine, &c.

‡ Slade's Vermont State papers, pp. 90, 273.

for the support of free schools, and the Legislature, if judged best, might appoint commissioners to see all the proceeds properly applied. Should the Legislature not wish to go upon the entire plan, they might adopt a part of it, with a corresponding diminution of grants on their part, and benefits rendered by the other party.*

The plan was reported upon by the committee as deserving consideration, and as one which might beneficially affect the State in important particulars. The business was referred to the next session, and the letters and report ordered to be published in "both of the newspapers in this State, three weeks successively, at the cost of the State." Their publication excited considerable attention, and sundry communications in prose and doggrel rhyme, some being rather in favor of the scheme, but most of them decidedly against it, followed.† At an adjourned session in the ensuing February, it came up and was referred to a committee who were to "nominate commissioners &c., if they thought proper," which seems to have ended it.

There can be no doubt that the discussions respecting the above named proposal, were serviceable to the cause of education in the State. There were few topics of excitement acting on the minds of the people to distract them. The strengthening of the State, and the elevation of its character in the eyes of the citizens of other States, as well as its increase in wealth, were the great subjects of thought and conversation among its citizens. A matter which was shown to bear so directly on these ends, and which was placed in a variety of lights, as this was by the different writers, could not fail to draw attention and lead people to think, and thus help to prepare the way for a proper action when the suitable time should arrive. It is to be noticed however, that none of the writers seemed to think of it as being the time then, to establish an institution of the highest grade in the State, though they assert or assume its importance as an object to be kept in view till accomplished.

The unpreparedness of the people or their representatives for taking such a step, is farther seen by the action of the Legislature at the October session in 1787. The memorial of Mr. Paine, referred from the session of 1785, came up again, and with one from Mr. Cornelius Lynde, and accompanying offers for the same object, viz., the establishing of a college in Williamstown, was referred to a committee, who reported that it was inexpedient yet "to fix upon any particular town or county in which a college or university should be erected," on account of the inability to fix with discretion upon a place till the State should be more settled, and because "the donations offered, though very generous, would fall vastly short of the expense necessary to establish one, and maintain the necessary officers," "no immediate support" being to be looked for "from the lands appropriated by this State for the benefit of such an institution." The report was signed by Isaac Tichenor, afterwards Governor of the State, as chairman, he being in the Council of that year. The report was accepted, and the subject postponed.‡

In the mean time, the population of the State was rapidly increasing, and in such directions as to make a very different and much wider distribution of political power than there was previous to the year 1784. What few settlements had been commenced on the borders of Lake Champlain before the American Revolution broke out, were chiefly abandoned during its progress. After peace was declared, the settlers began to return to their former positions, and new settlements were speedily begun along the lake and its tributary streams. In 1789, representatives from twenty-six towns in Addison and Chittenden coun-

* In those days and for many years, it was a common doctrine, that the Propagation Society rights, as well as the Glebe lands, reserved in the New Hampshire grants before the American Revolution, were by that event made to revert to the State; and the Legislature passed laws appropriating them to other purposes. In process of time all these laws, especially so far as they regarded the Society rights, were set aside by the courts of law, as unconstitutional.

† The letters and reports of committee are to be seen at length in the Vermont Journal for January 1, 1787, et seq., and in the Vermont Gazette, printed at Bennington, for November 27, 1786, et seq. Articles by "A Vermont Farmer," "A Faithful Examiner," and "Peter Wimble" are in the former for January 22d, February 12th and 19th; and by "A Watchman," "An Inhabitant of Vermont," and by "John Wheelock," in the latter for February 19th and 26th, of 1787.

‡ Journal of 1787, October 20.

ties, (the latter extending then quite to the line of the State on the north,) took their seats in the House of Representatives. In 1784, there were none from that entire region. There was by no means a corresponding amount of increase in the number of towns represented in the parts which had been longer settled, and this difference in the increase was still more enlarged in subsequent years. Thus, while in 1784 the political power of the State was confined to about one third of it, lying wholly in the southern and south-eastern part, by the year 1790, from the extension of two lines of organized towns throughout almost the whole extent of its eastern and western borders, and the connections which had been formed between these lines at different points, not only was the political power of the State made to overspread the whole, but in a more obvious degree than before, the whole State had assumed in the eyes of its citizens an individual character which, at least in some respects, must be thought of and cared for as a whole. The bearing of these changes on the character of subsequent legislation, must be obvious to every one.

The attention of the Legislature was brought again and more forcibly to the subject of establishing a college, at their October session of 1789. Just before the opening of the session, there appeared in the Vermont Journal, a long article entitled, "Observations on the establishment of a University in the State of Vermont," by a writer who signed himself "Respublica." The scholarlike tone of this article, and the enlargement and soundness of thought displayed in it, must have produced a strong effect on the minds of all readers accustomed to any reflection. The justness of the views therein presented, and their importance at that time, render it proper to mention a few of them. Says the writer, "The public rights of a free people, the authority of their laws, the constitution of their civil government, and the public freedom and independence, have their foundation in the sentiments, principles, and dispositions of the people. The public interest, therefore, cannot be more essentially promoted than by a general diffusion of the principles of knowledge, morality and religion. The most effectual method mankind have yet found to promote these valuable ends has been, that of an early attention to the instruction and education of youth. With this view, schools and seminaries of learning have been established in every civilized country, and so useful and beneficial have been their effects, that the governments which have established them have ever found it for their interest to encourage and protect them. And they in their turn, by the education of youth, by inculcating the sublime truths of religion, by a general diffusion of knowledge among the people, and by improvements in the arts and sciences, have contributed not a little to advance the honor and to give stability to the governments which have protected them. * * * * *

"Vermont ought not to remain dependent upon the instruction and improvements of other States, but to establish an University of learning within herself, to collect, improve, and expand her own genius." He proceeds to specify the other States which had already done so, and to speak of the benefits already accruing to them from so doing; and continuing to urge Vermont to follow their example, says that the success in educating her own sons and encouraging others to visit her intended seminary for such objects, will depend "not on the antiquity of the seminary, but upon the abilities and fidelity of the instructors, the moderate expense of an education, and the general advantages of the institution." He urges the importance of the measure for the sake of posterity, and says "it is by doing good to posterity, that we procure reputation to ourselves." Circumstances, he continues, favor it, the State and public affairs are quiet, people are ready to make donations for such a laudable end. "The great difficulty will be to fix the place for such an institution. The object is so important and the end so valuable, that gentlemen of discernment and discretion will wish to have such an institution near them." * * * * *

"That place must therefore be finally assigned for this purpose, which the Assembly, upon a full consideration of all circumstances, shall judge will be most for the benefit and advantage of the State."*

* Vermont Journal, September 23, 1789. Many circumstances, but which it is not thought important to mention here, leave no doubt in my mind, that the communication here quoted was written by Samuel Williams, LL. D., the historian of Vermont. G. W. B.

Whether the writer was aware of the intention on the part of Col. (afterwards Gen.) Ira Allen and others to address a memorial on the subject of a college to the Legislature at that session, does not appear. It can hardly be doubted, however, that he was aware of it, though there is no evidence that he wrote for the specific purpose of giving weight to it; but rather to impress upon the minds of the members the great consequence of the subject itself, and their duty to give earnest attention to the business of founding such a seminary without any more delay. In the memorial of Mr. Allen, which was dated, September 16, 1789, after enumerating various reasons of weight why there ought to be no longer delay in establishing a college within this State, he mentions Burlington as a place well fitted for its establishment there not only in regard to its distance from Dartmouth, the natural beauty of the situation, the quality of the soil and other minor considerations, but its favorable position in relation to great lines of travel by land and water for making an institution established there an object of interest in process of time to the inhabitants of Northern New York and Canada, as well as to those of Vermont. He then proceeds: "That so great an object may soon be effected, I offer to the public £4,000 on the following condition, viz. that the Legislature at their next session establish the place for erecting a college in this State at or within two miles of Burlington Bay, in the County of Chittenden, and appoint Trustees for the same." He then specifies, that of the £4,000 thus offered, £1,000 "is to be paid in a proper square of land sufficient to erect all the public buildings on, to form a handsome green and convenient gardens for the officers of college, the price of this tract of land to be estimated by the major part of said Trustees, and the remaining part of said £1,000 is to be paid in provisions, materials, and labor in erecting the public buildings; the remaining £3,000 to be paid to said Trustees in new lands that will rent in produce, that is, wheat, beef, pork, butter, or cheese, payable to the Trustees of said college for the annual interest at six per cent. of said £3,000." This memorial was accompanied with various subscriptions made in Burlington and other towns in the vicinity for the same object, to the amount of about £1,650 more. At the head of the subscription stands the name of him who had so long been at the head of the State in its public relations, Gov. Thomas Chittenden. His subscription of £300 was followed by others of all amounts, to as small a sum as £1 each. Though the perusal of these old subscription lists at first excites a smile at the terms of payment put down with them, so different from what would be seen in an older and more wealthy country, one is soon led to respect the feelings of enthusiasm and enterprise which prompted such efforts in so new a region for an object which could not have been looked upon by most of the people as likely to benefit them save incidentally and quite remotely. New lands, provisions of all sorts, labor, cattle, materials and various manufactured articles, made up the list. Money seemed to be unknown among them. No condition was made in the memorial that the lands reserved "for a seminary or college," in the town charters should be given to the proposed institution, though the allusions to them in the memorial imply that a different course was not even thought of as possible. In the preamble to the subscriptions (doubtless drawn by Col. I. Allen himself) which set forth the usual topics of papers for such objects, such as the importance of such institutions to the well-being of society and the willingness of the subscribers "to assist in so laudable a design" as that of founding one, no other condition was made save that regarding the locality, viz. that it should be in Burlington. All else was left to the discretion of the Legislature.

The Legislature met at Westminster on the 8th of Oct. 1789. Col. Ira Allen was the member from Colchester and Samuel Hitchcock, Esq. the member from Burlington. The committee appointed "to arrange the business necessary to be attended to this session"—Mr. Hitchcock being one of that committee, reported as one item, "that some mode be adopted for the fixing a place for the erection of a college in this State."* At a subsequent day a time was appointed to take up that article of business, and "the Governor and Council requested

* Journal for 1789, pp. 12, 22, 23.

to join in Grand Committee for that purpose."* October 15th, in Grand Committee, "Col. Ira Allen presented a memorial, with a number of subscriptions annexed, amounting to £5,643 12s. praying that a college may be erected in Burlington in the County of Chittenden; said subscriptions to be laid out for the benefit of said College, which were read.

"*Resolved*, That it be recommended to the Legislature to appoint a committee to draft a plan for a constitution and government of a College to be established in this State and make report as soon as may be.

"*Resolved*, That it be recommended to the Legislature to take measures for fixing on the place for erecting a College during the present session."†

When the House took up the report of the Grand Committee, in acting upon the first of the above resolutions, they appointed a committee of two members from each county, which committee were "to nominate a committee for drafting a constitution for a college." The committee thus appointed, "Report, That Nathaniel Chipman, Israel Smith, Elijah Paine, Samuel Hitchcock, and Stephen Jacob, Esquires, be a committee to join a committee from the Council for the above purpose, which report was read and accepted."‡ The second resolution led to a long debate. Notwithstanding the liberal offers accompanying the memorial of Mr. Allen, it was decided to be expedient not to be too precipitate in closing with them; but to see if still more liberal ones might not be made in favor of some other place if time were allowed for proper effort; and at any rate to give different parts of the State an opportunity to make offers if they should think proper; for that purpose it was "*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to receive absolute donations and particular subscriptions for a college." The committee before mentioned were directed to nominate that committee. The committee consisted of Gideon Olin, Esq. of Shaftsbury in Bennington County, Samuel Williams, Esq. of Rutland in Rutland County, Gamaliel Painter, Esq. of Middlebury in Addison County, Col. Ira Allen of Colchester in Chittenden County, Luke Knowlton, Esq. of New Fane in Windham County, Col. Calvin Parkhurst of Royalton in Windsor County, and Elijah Paine, Esq. of Williamstown in Orange County.‡ At that time the whole State was made up of those seven Counties.

No action appears to have been had on the subject of a college at the session of 1790. The session was a very short one (but fourteen days long) and other matters of great weight, viz. the final adjustment of the difficulties with New York, making arrangements for a census of the State, and for admission into the Union, appear to have occupied the attention of the Legislature. The business was brought up at the short adjourned session held in February, 1791, but referred to the next session. In the mean time Gen. Allen made efforts to enlarge the amount of subscriptions in favor of the proposition set forth in his memorial, and with considerable success. Notwithstanding the reasons for appointing the committee, and the fair opportunity for the older and more wealthy parts of the State to make efforts to secure the placing of the proposed institution within their own vicinity, nothing was accomplished by the other members of the committee and they appear not to have made any report to the Legislature.§ Early in the session of October, 1791, the subject was brought up again and laid on the table. A week after, at the instance of Mr. Allen, it went again before the Grand Committee, who recommended the Legislature "to pass a law establishing a College or University in this State at such place as they shall think most convenient and advantageous to the State and beneficial to such an establishment." Messrs. Greene, Arnold, Hitchcock, Williams, Lynde, Marvin and

* In early times the Governor and Council often met with the House of Representatives to discuss important subjects and to appoint officers for the State. When so constituted, the body was called the *Grand Committee*, afterward the *Joint Committee*.

† Journal for 1789, pp. 12, 22, 23.

‡ Journal of 1789, p. 24.

§ "The Committee of 1789 were offered no donations and received no subscriptions for a college. Every person at the time supposed Mr. Allen's offer was the best which could be obtained; and no other place than Burlington was talked of for a college, so far as I then understood."—*Letter of Hon. E. Paine to the author.*

Brigham were appointed a sub-committee to draft a bill for that purpose, and to report it to the Grand Committee the *next day*.^{*} The bill was reported accordingly with the name of the place where the institution was to be, and the names of the Trustees left blank. Though there was some discussion on the general question of the expediency of establishing a college, (for some thought that the State was yet too new and poor to justify such a procedure, and some doubted the availability of the large subscription of I. Allen,) the sentiment of a large majority was in favor of proceeding to do so, without longer delay. The question as to the place, led to the nomination of ten or twelve different towns, with an exhibition of the reasons in their favor respectively. Besides the large subscription offered in favor of Burlington, and the expectation that additional donations to an important amount would be made, if the College should be placed there, the prospective advantages of its position were much dwelt upon. The debate was stopped by a motion to ballot for the place. The result of the ballot was 89 in favor of Burlington, 24 for Rutland, 5 for Montpelier, 1 for Danville, 1 for Castleton, 1 for Berlin, and 5 for Williamstown.† To secure a judicious selection of Trustees, a committee of seven was ordered to nominate twenty-one persons, from whom the Grand Committee were to choose by ballot ten Trustees. On the next day their nomination was presented. There was much kind tempered discussion of the principles which should be regarded in the formation of the Board of Trust. Two others were added to the 21 first nominated, the Rev. Asa Burton of Thetford at the nomination of Mr. Robinson of Bennington, and George Bowne of New York, a member of the society of Friends, nominated by Mr. Thompson of Ferrisburgh. Of these two the former was elected by an unanimous ballot and the latter by one nearly so. The whole ten were elected by large majorities, without any contention of feeling, and four or five of them by ballots nearly or quite unanimous.‡ The bill was then recommended to the Legislature on the 26th of October, and passed without opposition. It became a law by the approval of the Governor and Council, on the 3d of November.§

By the Act, the Governor of the State, and Speaker of the House of Representatives for the time being, and the President of the institution, when elected, were to be *ex officio* Trustees, who, together with Caleb Blood, Bethuel Chittenden, Asa Burton, George Bowne, Ira Allen, Charles Platt, Jonathan Arnold, Enoch Woodbridge, Samuel Hitchcock and Jonathan Hunt, and their legally appointed associates and successors, were to be the board of Trustees forever, and to be styled the "Corporation of the University of Vermont." || The board might consist in all of seventeen members at any one time, ten of whom must be residents in the State, and a majority of those residing in the State could constitute a quorum. The vacancies in the Board, save in regard to the *ex officio* members, were to be filled by the Board itself. Besides the powers usually given to bodies incorporated for like purposes, the Board was "to take charge of, lease, rent, and improve, to the best advantage, all such grants as have been already made by the authority of this State for the use and benefit of a College." The Board might possess not more than 70,000 acres of land in the State, and their entire property free of taxation, was not to exceed £100,000, except with farther leave of the Legislature. In their By-Laws the Corporation were to

* It was doubtless known that the bill was already drawn up. Mr. Hitchcock, one of the committee, was also one of the committee appointed for that purpose at the session of 1789, and drew up the bill then, the main features of it being furnished to him by Rev. Samuel Williams, LL. D., the historian of Vermont.—*Letter of Hon. C. K. Williams to the author.*

† The Journal for this session states, that five ballots were for *Manchester*. But Mr. Jehiel Johns, a member of the Legislature that session, asserts positively that it is an error—that there were no ballots for Manchester, but five for *Montpelier*, his *own* ballot and that of four others, whom he names, constituting the five.

‡ Letter from Jehiel Johns to the author.

§ Journal of October, 1791, pp. 5, 17-21, 34, 40.

|| Rev. Caleb Blood, a Baptist clergyman then living in Shaftsbury, Vt.; Rev. Bethuel Chittenden, an Episcopalian clergyman then living in Shelburn, Vt.; Rev. Asa Burton, a Congregational clergyman of Thetford, Vt.; Mr. George Bowne of New York; Gen. Ira Allen of Colchester, Vt.; Charles Platt, Esq., afterwards Judge Platt of Plattsburgh, N. Y.; Enoch Woodbridge, Esq., afterwards Chief Judge of the Supreme Court, of Vergennes, Vt.; Samuel Hitchcock, Esq., afterwards District Judge U. S., of Burlington, Vt.; Hon. Jonathan Hunt, afterwards Lieut. Governor of Vermont, of Vernon, Vt.; Hon. Jonathan Arnold of St. Johnsbury, Vt.

give no preference to any religious sect or denomination ; and when called upon for that purpose, were to lay before the Legislature a statement of the funds, expenditures, rules and regulations of the institution.

The first meeting of the corporation of the University of Vermont was held on the 3d of November, 1791, the day on which the law for its existence was passed. The Board was organized, the Secretary was ordered to notify absent members of their election, and some rules of proceeding were adopted. A committee was appointed to secure the donations already made, or which should afterwards be made, for the benefit of the institution, and the Board adjourned to meet in Burlington in the coming June. At this second meeting, the members present were Gov. Thomas Chittenden, Gideon Olin, Speaker of the House, Gen. Ira Allen, Samuel Hitchcock, Esq., Rev. Asa Burton, Rev. Caleb Blood, and Rev. Bethuel Chittenden. The record shows that they did not esteem the trust with which they were charged one of trifling consequence. Several days were spent in viewing the various situations proposed before they determined upon "the square on which the College and public buildings of the University shall be erected." Fifty acres were set off for this purpose by metes and bounds on lands owned by Gen. Allen. A committee was appointed to see that a portion of the square was cleared, for stately pines were then growing over the whole tract. The committee were ordered, "in securing donations to endeavor to collect such preparations as they shall judge most necessary to expedite the erection of the public building." Measures preparatory to leasing the public lands to applicants were taken, and Mr. Allen was requested to make application to the State of New York and elsewhere, for grants of land for the University. It may be remarked here, that in succeeding years other committees were appointed to address the New York Legislature for the same purpose ; but nothing ever came from such efforts. The days, when the Legislature of one State thought it within their province to furnish aid to a college in another State had passed by.

In October of the same year, 1792, another adjourned meeting was held at Rutland, the Legislature being then in session at that place. At this meeting a difference of opinion arose between Gen. Allen and the rest of the corporation, as to "the true construction of his memorial as it regards his donation of £3,000." The matter was so serious, that the Governor on the part of the Board of Trust, brought it before the Legislature and "requested the advice and direction of the House thereon." It excited much attention and discussion, but as the parties had proposed to submit the matter to the Circuit Court of the United States, it was thought best to leave the business to the discretion of the corporation.* The matter was finally adjusted at the meeting of that body in October, 1793, when Mr. Allen gave a bond to the corporation for his executing to them warrantee deeds of certain lands, not less than ten thousand acres in amount, within six months, the penalty of failure being £6,000. Another covenant was made between the parties, that Mr. Allen was to be agent for leasing said lands at his own cost, and he engaged to pay to the corporation by the first of November, 1796, £180 in certain articles of produce, and the same amount annually till the annual rents on the said lands should amount to that sum ; and if at any time the annual rents should overgo £180, it was agreed that the surplus should be paid to him or his legal representatives. This arrangement was fraught with important consequences to the institution. As to the subscription of £1,000, which was to be paid in the college square and the erection of buildings, there was no disagreement respecting its purport.

A proposition made by Gen. Allen to the Legislature at the October session of 1793, though it resulted in nothing which had any effect on the University, ought not to go unnoticed. In addition to his former subscription of £4,000, he offered to give certain 1,500 acres of land, if the Legislature would allow him to change the name of the institution. A bill for that purpose was introduced, but on its second reading, it was referred to the next session. In 1795, the subject was brought again before the Legislature by Mr. Allen, with an enlargement and modification of his former proposition. He offered to this effect,

* Journal of 1792, pp. 19, 20, 58.

that he would bind himself to give £1,000 in certain lands, and "£1,000 lawful money's worth of books and apparatus suitable for the use of said university," provided the Legislature would alter the name of the institution to "Allen's University," this proposed donation and any future ones made by him to revert to him, his heirs and assigns, if without his consent any future change in the name should take place. The Legislature were not satisfied with the method indicated for securing the first named £1,000, and for that or other reasons conjoined, dismissed the whole matter.*

At the meeting of the corporation in October, 1793, it was "*Voted*, That early in the next summer a house shall be built on the College square for the use of the University." The house was to be forty-eight feet in length, and thirty-seven feet in breadth, two stories in height, and was intended for the residence of the President of the University when elected. The intention was to have a preparatory school opened in it when finished, that the students might be made ready to enter the regular classes of the institution as soon as a larger college edifice could be erected. The house was begun and carried on under the special agency of Joshua Staunton, Esq., who was empowered to collect subscriptions, and apply the avails for such purpose. The building thus begun in 1794, was nearly completed in 1795, in the autumn of which year, General Ira Allen sailed for Europe. He there made a large purchase in France of arms and their accoutrements, for the purpose of supplying the militia of Vermont. The vessel containing them was captured by a British cruiser, and on the charge of a hostile intent against some of the British dependencies, he was involved in the delays and costs of Admiralty Courts. The speculation proved a most unfortunate one for him, and the consequences were very serious to the University of Vermont. As a man of enterprise and activity, and because of the great liberality and ardor manifested by him in procuring the act of incorporation, it was a very natural result, that the corporation deferred the business of getting forward the buildings, for the erection of which he was himself to furnish a large part of the means, very much to him. The agent for building looked mainly to him for direction and aid, and by his departure, the business was left without a suitable head to direct and urge it forward. The agent was also embarrassed and disheartened by the burning of his house containing at the time a considerable quantity of provisions and manufactured articles collected on subscriptions, and to be made use of for the work. Mr. Allen's return was hoped for from month to month, and under these circumstances waited for by all concerned. He himself was not unaware, as it seems, of the injurious effect of his prolonged absence on the progress of a work in which his feelings were warmly enlisted, for in a letter dated April, 1797, and addressed to the American minister, Mr. King, at London, on the subject of his detention, he speaks of the ruinous suspense in which his business is kept by it, and particularly the erection of public buildings for the University for which he was collecting materials.† From these causes, there was little more done to the building till the year 1798, when the work was resumed under the charge of David Russel, Esq., he being appointed by Mr. Staunton as a sub-agent for that purpose. In October, 1799, the citizens of Burlington offered to the corporation a further subscription of \$2,300 to aid in erecting a brick edifice and procuring books and apparatus. They also petitioned the corporation to proceed without delay to appoint a President. The Board did not feel themselves justified, however, in taking so important a step, till the financial concerns of the institution should assume a more promising aspect than they had at that time. They formally appointed Mr. Russel their agent for collecting and applying subscriptions, in place of Mr. Staunton, who resigned his office at that meeting; authorized the Rev. Daniel C. Sanders to occupy the building already erected, for the time being, (he, at that time the clergyman of the place, having with the approbation of individual members of the Board, opened a school in it for the preparation of lads for college,) and adjourned, to meet in January, 1800.

* Journal for 1793, pp. 113, 165. Journal for 1795, pp. 119, 141, et seq.

† See for his account of the whole transaction, the Capture of the Ship Olive Branch, &c., by Ira Allen. Burlington, 1802, p. 112.

The meeting of January, and another in June, 1800, were occupied wholly with attention to the finances of the Board, and in authorizing proper measures for erecting the new building. Contracts for making the brick were entered into by the agent, early in the Spring of 1800, and an agreement made with Mr. Abram Bethrong of Middlebury, to proceed in the erection of the edifice as soon as the season would allow, in 1801, and all other measures were put in as great a state of forwardness as circumstances would allow of. Nothing was done, however, towards the appointment of a Faculty, till the annual meeting in October. At the commencement of that session, another petition was presented by the citizens of Burlington, urging the appointment of a President or other college officers, and containing an obligatory clause, binding the subscribers to the support of such officers as the corporation should appoint, free of charge to the corporation, for three years, or longer, if the state of the University funds should render it necessary. The Rev. Daniel C. Sanders was chosen President on the 17th of October, and was empowered by the Board of Trust to procure a suitable person to act as a Tutor in the institution. Four young gentlemen were admitted, and instruction under the authority of the University was begun.

Though the circumstances of the case seemed then to justify the appointment of officers and the commencement of instruction at the time mentioned, subsequent events showed that the pecuniary resources of the corporation were in reality far less, considering the heavy responsibilities which they were incurring, especially for building, than they naturally supposed them to be. They supposed that the major part of the great subscription of Gen. Ira Allen, on which they and their agent mainly relied for means to build, was well secured; in regard to which, their expectations proved to be in a great measure deceptive. Could they have foreseen that nothing would be realized from that quarter in several years, and but a small portion of it ever, it is doubtful whether the other circumstances which urged them forward to erect a large and costly edifice, and to organize the Faculty, would have been effective for that end at that time. It is not unlikely that they proceeded with more haste than they otherwise would have done, because of an application for a charter of a college at Middlebury, a petition for which had been before the Legislature in 1788 and 1789, and in conformity with which, Middlebury College was chartered only a fortnight after the corporation of the University elected a President. This event so entirely altered the relations of the inhabitants of the State to the University of Vermont, and exerted so direct and powerful an influence on its welfare for nearly forty years, that it cannot, with propriety, be passed by without some notice.

[To be continued.]

Five things to be avoided, when called upon to preach in strange Churches.

1. Do not choose *texts which appear odd*, the choice of which vanity may be supposed to dictate.
2. *Nor a text of censure*: this is assuming.
3. *Nor a text leading to curious and knotty questions*: then it would be said you preached yourself.
4. Do not aim to eclipse the minister of the place, by an *extraordinary display of talent*: this is unkind. But,
5. Choose a text of an *ordinary, edifying nature*, connecting doctrine and practice together, still not a doctrine in respect to which there may be at that time much division among the people; this, I think, does not belong to a stranger. Deliver the discourse with urbanity and Christian feeling; you will then be welcome a second time.—*Dr. Doddridge.*

A LIST OF GRADUATES AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY,

OF ANTI-REVOLUTIONARY OR LOYALIST PRINCIPLES, IN THE CLASSES PRIOR
TO THE REVOLUTION.

[The following "List" aims at little more than that title conveys. *Memoirs* are not designed to be given, but the briefest *memoranda* only, of those to whom it pertains. Even with such cursory mention, not a few are the names on which uncertainty and doubt rest as to the leading particulars. Probably no equal number of graduates coming under any other title could have given occasion to so much fruitless research. Those who became Refugees, the signal of Revolution scattered to the four winds, leaving among us in some instances hardly a descendant in the third generation, and perhaps in a collateral branch, to verify or elucidate some slight circumstance concerning their ancestor: those who remained, to run the risks that grew out of the spirit of the people and the time, are oftentimes here registered upon trust in some tradition concerning them, or upon inference from the family alliances that might be supposed to have swayed or warped their opinions; in some cases, this last consideration being taken in connection with the persons having, *as it would seem, or was to be suspected*, died in the Provinces or on the other side of the Atlantic. If any names have been unadvisedly inserted, upon such premises, the writer on the other hand, nothing doubts, that more have been overlooked whom his title as truly denominates as any contained in the article. To have made it any thing like complete and faithful, its being conceived and prepared twenty-five years back, would have conduced more than all pains-taking at the present time. The sources of information used by the writer, beside the newspapers of that day, the numerous local histories of our own, and the reports of ancient worthies yet on the stage, appear on the face of the article itself: viz. The Proscribing Act* of the Massachusetts Provincial Assembly of Oct. 1778; the Loyal Addresses to Gov'rs. Gage and Hutchinson on their respective departures for England [1774 and 1775]; and the "List of Exiles from Massachusetts who died in England during the war."]

Contractions.

President.....Pres.
Governor.....Gov.
Representative.....Repr.
Mandamus }M. C.
Counsellor }

Judge of Probate.....J. of Pr.
Justice of Peace.....J. of P.
Attorney.....Att'y.
Merchant.....Merch.
Executive.....Exec.

Revolution.....Rev'n.
Common Pleas.....C. Pl.
Supreme Judicial Court...S. J. C.
Clerk.....Cl.
Catalogue.....Cat.

1714.

REV. DR. EBENEZER GAY, Hingham. This patriarch of the clergy, who survived the Peace several years, and died March 18, 1787, (æt. 91) was, (by the report of some who knew him well and were nearly connected with him,) very averse to the popular cause; how he kept his desk or even himself, does not appear. Among other

offensive texts preserved by tradition as subjects of his preaching, was that on the first news of the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga, 1777:—*Let not the rebellious exult themselves.*

1715.

HON. SAMUEL DANFORTH, son of Rev. Jn. D. [H. U. 1677] of Dorchester—J. of Pr. for Middlesex and for several years,

* "An Act to prevent the return to the United States of the persons therein named, who have left it and united with the enemies thereof," &c. See the Boston Gazette of Oct. 26, 1778. This Act contains, among perhaps two hundred names, that of sixty alumni of Harvard College, who are designated in the present article by an obelisk. The omission in the Act of some of the names in the succeeding article, the writer knows not how to understand, as on the other hand, one insertion there is, for which we cannot think of any solution. He alludes to "Benjamin Church, physician." Dr. Church who was of [H. U. 1754] can hardly be classed among those who *voluntarily* left the United States and joined the enemies thereof, &c. He was not only a physician and poet, but a forward and busy whig; but his traitorous correspondence, detected and decyphered, Oct. 1775, having unmasked his pseudo-patriotism, he was, after repeated hearings before the Committee of Safety, allowed, on his own request, after a long imprisonment, to expatriate himself. He took passage in Jan., 1778, for Martinico, but the vessel in which he sailed was never heard of again; and the Act when passed, was probably impotent as to him. Dr. Church was the author of the lines beneath the well-known print representing "The Massacre in King St., Boston," March, 1770, which to a late day was to be seen, and is even now, over so many country, and town fire-places; and one of the chief contributors also to the "Pietas et Gratulatio," &c. of Harvard College on the accession of Geo. III., 1761.

Pres. of his Majesty's Council. The honor of M. C., tendered to him in 1774, together with his townsmen Judge Lee and Tho's Oliver, the popular clamor allowed neither to keep; and bowing to its voice, they jointly resigned before a large assembly, from the steps of the court-house in Cambridge, his residence. He died Oct. 2, 1777, (81).

1718.

HON. THEODORE ATKINSON, Portsmouth, N. H., enjoyed successively or together, the offices of Cl. of the C. Pl. C., Col. of the First regiment of militia in the province, [N. H.], and who was often called into service against the French and Indians, Collector of the port, Naval officer and sheriff. He was one of the Exec. Council and for many years, Secretary of N. H. Finally he rose to the bench of the S. J. C., of which he was the head, when the Rev'n. came to strip him of most of his honors. He died Sept. 22, 1779, (82). [His son, of the same name [H. U. 1757] shared some of his father's offices (as those of State Secretary and Counsellor) and died before him in the bloom of life, Oct. 1769. Gov. John Wentworth of N. H. [H. U. 1755] married his widow when she had been such scarcely a fortnight. The father of the elder T. A. was of Boston, and Atkinson st. so called, takes its name from a lot on its border owned by him.]

HON. BENJAMIN LYNDE, Salem, son of Hon. B. L. [H. U. 1686], was J. of Pr. for Essex and for a long term, 1745-1771, Associate J. of the S. J. C. He presided in Nov. 1770, at the trial of Capt. Preston and his soldiers, resigned his place in 1771 or 2, and died Oct. 9, 1781, (81.)

1722.

WILLIAM BRATTLE, Esq., Cambridge, son of Rev. Wm. B. of Cambridge [H. U. 1680]. He tried the three professions in turn and according to Dr. Allen (Biogr. Dict.) succeeded in them all. From 1736 to 1754, he was to be seen at the Worcester courts. (Willard's Address, &c.) He coveted military honors withal, and his most enduring title has been that of "Gen. B." John Foxcroft, his townsman, drew his portrait as a man of *universal superficial knowledge*. He was at any rate eccentric and an epicure. Having made himself specially odious to the patriots by giving to Gov. Gage the first hint for securing the arsenal (Sept 1774. See Gordon's Hist. A. R. i. 254) public indignation drove him not only into the city, but under the protection of the camp, as Mrs. Adams relates (Letters, p. 16.) His apology for himself appeared in the Boston Gazette, Sept. 12, 1774. He accompanied the British troops to Halifax, not surviving his arrival, it would seem, more than six months, as his tomb-stone, yet to be seen, is of the date of Oct. 1776.

1723.

BYFIELD LYDE, son of Mr. Edw. L. of Boston and son-in-law of Gov. Belcher, a Lieut. in Gen. Shirley's regiment, J. of P. for Suffolk, &c. He died at Halifax in the autumn of 1776. Lyde is among the "Addressers" of Gov. Gage, on his leaving the country. (See Appendix.)

STEPHEN GREENLEAF, Esq., son of Rev. Daniel G. of Yarmouth [H. U. 1699], became Sheriff of Suffolk, and died Jan. 26, 1795, (92). He was also another of the signers to the above-mentioned paper.

1724.

HON. ANDREW OLIVER, Boston, 2d son of Hon. Daniel O. Having held the places of Repr. from Boston, a member of the Council, and Secretary of the province, his final and most troublesome dignity was that of Lieut. Gov. of Massachusetts (1770-1774.) His removal was clamorously called for by the Provincial Assembly, when their wishes were realized through another event, his death, March 3, 1774, (67.) The last months of his career were shaded by the chagrin consequent on the exposure of his letters to the British ministry, sent home by Dr. Franklin. His acceptance of the office of Stamp-distributor, on the passage of that obnoxious act, made him a conspicuous mark in the Boston riots of Aug., 1765, when his house suffered severely. (See Gordon's Hist. &c. i. 122.)

1725.

REV. DANIEL ROGERS, son of Dr. D. R., physician in Ipswich [H. U. 1686], was ordained at Littleton, March, 1732, and died Nov. 15, 1782, after a ministry of an half century, the last years of which his obnoxious politics left for him but little repose or comfort. His sons, all of them graduates of Harvard, imbibed his principles. Dr. Eliot, in a note to his Dictionary, makes grateful and laudatory mention of him (p. 412.)

REV. MATHER BYLES, the well-known minister of Hollis St. Church, the desk of which was, through his unyielding loyalty, shut against him in 1777. For a time he was held in durance in his own house, over which a sentinel was placed; an incident which gave rise to one of his much-quoted witticisms. He was intimate with the British officers during their stay in Boston, and the king was duly honored at his family altar. His fame has been preserved still more by his puns than his politics, though the latter have had most faithful representatives in his two daughters * down to a recent day. A paralysis resulted in his death July 5, 1788, (82).

1726.

†JOSEPH GREEN, Boston, a wit and poet,

* Catharine, the last survivor, died July 20, 1837, (85.)

who, with a club of congenial spirits amused the town with a brisk succession of fugitive pieces, chiefly satirical, directed, as it might chance, against the Gov. or the Assembly, with little reference to party. The honor of M. C., offered him in 1774, it is said that he promptly declined, but it cannot, on this account, be made a doubt on what side his sympathies were. He quitted Boston during the year just named, and died in London, Dec. 11, 1780, (74.)

1727.

HON. THOMAS HUTCHINSON, son of Hon. Col. H., a Boston merchant; followed, (but as is said, with little skill or success) the same pursuits, until he was induced to turn his attention to civil life. He succeeded his uncle, Edw. H., as J. of Pr. in 1752, became Lt. Gov. in 1758, and occupied the chair of State from 1771 to June 1, 1774. On that day he sailed for England, and died at Brompton, Kent, near London, June, 1780, (69.) His life makes a part of Massachusetts history, and need not be repeated here.

HON. ISRAEL WILLIAMS, Hatfield, fourth son of Rev. Wm. W. of H. [H. U. 1683.] was of the Exec. Council, a Repr. from H. (being one of the noted seventeen "Rescinders") and died Jan. 10, 1788, (79.)

BENJAMIN KENT, of Charlestown, and for a brief period, minister of Marlborough, [Oct. 1733—Feb. 1735,] exchanged his profession to become an attorney, and was "celebrated for his eccentricity and wit." He became a refugee at the Rev'n., and died in Halifax, N. S., 1788, (81.)

1728.

HENRY SHERBURNE, merch. Portsmouth, N. H., a Repr. in the Assembly for 21 years, through a part of which he held the Speaker's chair, made a J. of C. Pl. Ct., a M. C. in 1766, and died March 30, 1767, (58.)

HON. EDMUND TROWBRIDGE, Cambridge, a Judge of the C. J. Ct. of Mass. 1767—1772; in which last year both he and Mr. Lynde (see above,) resigned the office; uneasy, perhaps, at the signs of impending revolution. Judge T.'s timid nature led him to shrink from public odium by all innocent means,† so that, though there is little

* Applied to a minority in the Provincial Assembly whose votes sustained Gov. Bernard in his demand that an obnoxious vote of the House [Feb. 1768,] be rescinded. His Majesty, through his Secretary of State, (Earl of Hillsboro') required, in the event of refusal, that the Gov. should dissolve the Assembly. The vote, repelling the demand, was 92 to 17. Of this minority, seven names occur in the present article, and which, to avoid repetition of this incident in each several case, may here be given together:—Williams of Hatfield, Edson of Bridgewater, Ruggles of Hardwick, Frye and Brown of Salem, Saltonstall of Haverhill, and Bliss of Springfield.

† Of such, as it was told the writer, was his taking from its frame and consuming (in some season

doubt he was well affected to the kingly authority, he lived unmolested to his death in C., April 2, 1793, (84.)

JOHN LOVELL, Boston, succeeded [1738] Jer. Gridley in the Latin Grammar school, of which he continued to be "Master" with a celebrity that has reached our times, until 1776, when he attended the British troops to Halifax. He died there in 1778, [70]. His son, James L., [H. U. 1756.] who died at Windham, Me., as late as July, 1814, was, on the other hand, not a champion only, but a confessor in the cause of liberty.

1729.

†RICHARD CLARKE, Esq., Boston, an eminent merch. and Tea Consignee (See Gordon's Hist. &c., I. 221); became a Refugee, and died in London at his son-in-law's (John Singleton Copley) Feb. 27, 1795, (85.)

HON. WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Pittsfield, son of Rev. W. W. of Weston, [H. U. 1705.] He is the person, probably, referred to by Hutchinson (Hist. of Mass., iii. 338,) as among the members of the Assembly friendly to the royal prerogative,—awhile [at a later period?] "a Capt. in his Britannic Majesty's service." He died June 1785, (83.)

HON. JOSEPH LEE, Camb., brother of Thos. L., merch. of Salem, [H. U. 1722], was J. of C. Pl. for Middlesex. The partiality of the Crown (see notice of Danforth,) in one case, subjected him to some disrespect; but his torism was probably lukewarm, and he died at his seat in C. at the advanced age of 93, Dec. 5, 1802.

1730.

ELIAKIM HUTCHINSON, Esq., Boston; brother? of Gov. H. He was of the Exec. Council and Chief J. of C. Pl. for Suffolk; and died June 22, 1775, (65.)

†HON. PETER OLIVER, Middleborough, younger brother of Dan. and Andrew, (Lt. Gov.) O. [H. U. 1722 and 1724,]; became J. of the S. J. Ct. in 1756; from which date a turbulent career was before him to the time of his leaving office and country together. In 1774 he refused, (when called upon with other public officers,) to become the stipendiary of the Assembly instead of the Crown; and being soon after "impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors," sailed for England. He died in Birmingham, Oct. 1791, (79.)

HON. THOMAS STEEL, a native and merch. of Boston; removed in a few years to Leicester, where, with the pursuits of a merch. and trader, he became also Repr. of

of excitement,) his fine full-length portrait of Gov. Hutchinson. Of all the Supreme Bench at the opening of the difficulties, the only one said to have been of patriot principles, was the Hon. Wm. Cushing, of Scituate, [H. U. 1751.] who, at a later period presided over the Bench of the U. S. Ct.

L., and from 1756—1774, was associate Judge of the Ct. of C. Pl. for Worcester. He seems to have died before 1782. [See Washburn's Hist. of L. in Worcester Co., Mag. ii. 96.]

SAMSON STODDARD, Esq., Chelmsford, son of Rev. S. S., [H. U. 1701,] began as a student of divinity and preacher. These pursuits he exchanged for trade and agriculture; and became a large land-speculator in New Hampshire, one of his tracts of land receiving the name of *Stoddard*, as a town. He was Repr. from C., and Col. of the 2d regiment in Middlesex. As the public horizon grew darker, he fell under the suspicion of toryism, and was persecuted. His death was in 1777, (68.) (See Allen's Hist. of Chelmsford, p. 129, and Boston Post-Boy, Jan. 11, 1768.)

ROBERT ELIOT GERRISH, Kittery, Me., son of Col. Tim. G., atty.-at-law and Register of Pr. for York Co.; at a later period, Cl. of the Cts. in Nova Scotia, where he died in 1784. [The Gerrishes were partly of Kittery and partly of Newbury, and seem to have been of the patrician *caste* of the land. R. E. G. was elder brother to Jos. G. [H. U. 1752.] The insertion of either name in the present list, is but conjectural.]

†COL. JOSIAH EDSON, Bridgewater, held in high consideration in the town and county. He was a Repr. from B. for a series of years, (See notice of Isr. Williams, *ante*), and was made a M. C. in 1774. He sought the protection of the British camp, and died on Long Island, N. Y., previous to 1782.

1731.

HON. CHAMBERS RUSSELL, son of Hon. Daniel R. of Charlestown, was a Repr. from Lincoln, (his residence), and became J. of the S. J. Ct. of Mass. (1752—1761,) and at some period, a J. of the Admiralty Court. Judge R. died Nov. 24, 1767, (54.)

1732.

†HON. TIMOTHY RUGGLES, son of Rev. T. R. of Rochester, [H. U. 1707,] successively att'y. at R., Sandwich, and [from 1753] at Hardwick; in 1762, made Ch. J. of the Ct. of C. Pl., engaged from 1755 to 1760 in various and important military services, so that his other titles in after time have become merged in that of "Gen. R." He was made M. C. in 1774, remained in Boston during the siege, left for Long Island, and taking passage with the British forces for Halifax, died at Wilmot, N. S. Sept. 1795, (86.) [See notice of Isr. Williams, *ante*, and Willard's "Addr. to the Worcester Bar," pp. 50—54. The notorious Mrs. Spooner of Brookfield, executed with her three accomplices, at Worcester, for the murder of her husband, July 2, 1778, was a daughter of Brigadier Gen. R.]

1733.

WILLIAM VASSALL, Esq.,† Boston and Cambridge, son of Major Leonard V.* from Jamaica, where the family were long the proprietors of large estates. The stately mansion on Pemberton Hill (since Gardiner Greene's, Esq.,) now demolished, was his; and the King's Chapel church was probably his place of worship. Among the Protesters in 1785 against the ordination of Dr. Freeman, and the change in the liturgy of K.'s Ch'l., Wm. Vassall's name is found, "thro' James Lloyd" (himself then, of course, an absentee.) There were some other protesters by proxy. (See Greenwood's Hist. &c., Appendix.) W. V. died at Battersea Rise in Surrey, Eng., May 8, 1800, (85.) Dr. Waterhouse's residence, in Cambridge, is also named, from several sources, as belonging to "Bill Vassall," at some time prior to the Rev'n.; the same individual, it would seem, but whether a citizen of the two places at different times, or whether these domicils were in the relation of city and country seats, is not very clear.

1736.

EDWARD WINSLOW, Plymouth, brother of Gen. John. W. of Marshfield, was Cl. of the Ct., Register of Pr., and Collector of the port in P. With the opening of hostilities, he removed to Halifax with his family, where he died, June 8, 1784, (72.) Dr. Thatcher, who calls him "an accomplished gentleman," says "his funeral was one of ceremonial and display." (Hist. of P., p. 143.)

GEORGE JAFFREY, Esq., merch., Portsmouth, N. H., son of Hon. Geo. J. [H. U. 1702,] married the daughter of Adam Winthrop, Esq., of Boston, [H. U. 1694.] He was Cl. of the S. J. Ct. more than 20 years, of the Exec. Council in 1766. Treasurer of N. H., 1767 to the Rev'n. He died in P. Dec. 1802, (86.) (See Adams's Hist. of P., p. 325.)

FRANCIS HUTCHINSON? son of Hon. Wm. H. [H. U. 1702,] "merch., Norwich, Ct., and a lieut. in Brigadier Gen. Waldo's regiment," (Winthrop's MS. Hist. of Graduates,) died at New Salem, Feb. 1801, (85.)?

1737.

REV. TIMOTHY HARRINGTON, of Waltham, minister of Lancaster from 1748, (having been settled 1741—1748, in Swansey, N. H.) to his death, Dec. 18, 1795, (80.) The Committee of Safety of L. had present-

* Lewis, John, and William V., [H. U. 1728, 1732, 1733,] were all sons of Major V., (J. Farmer in his Gen. Register,) and were doubtless of kindred principles. But the two first died about the prime of life; Lewis at Quincy, Sept. 15, 1743, (34,) (see notice of L. V. jr., below); and John, then Col. of the Middlesex militia, in Cambridge, Nov. 27, 1747, (35.) Col. Henry V. of Cambr., a younger and uneducated brother, who occupied the "Foster House," as it is now known, was also spared from witnessing "rebellion;" he died March 17, 1769, (46.)

ed his name with others, in a list of unpatriotic citizens; but he averted odium by a dextrous appeal to popular sympathy; [See Willard's Hist. of L. in the Worcester Co. Magazine ii. 306,] although certainly thus accounted by common reputation. An equivocal prayer, which he had been constrained without his option, to offer, when a regiment or corps raised in his neighborhood was sent out to join the American forces, may serve as one of those numberless little traits by which such a reputation is affixed.

REV. AARON WHITNEY, first minister of Petersham, which charge he resigned in May, 1775;—that is, his entrance to his church, one Sunday morning, he suddenly found obstructed by men in the disguise of Indians. From this time he preached in private houses to those who adhered to him; and died Sept. 8, 1779, (66.)

1740.

REV. DR. BENJAMIN STEVENS, minister of Kittery, Me.; a conspicuous candidate, as we have been lately told, for the Presidency of Harvard College (See Quincy's Hist. of H. U.) on the death of Holyoke, [1769] had not his anti-liberty opinions interposed a barrier; at that moment, no literary pretensions would have availed against popular suspicion on that head. Dr. S. died May 6, 1791, in his 71st year, and 41st of his ministry.

1741.

†CAPT. DAVID PHIPS, Cambridge, son of Lt. Gov. Spencer P., [H. U. 1703,] a Lieut. in the British navy in the French war, [1756—1763,] afterwards sheriff of Middlesex, (Query, if held to the Rev'n.) He died in England, July 7, 1811, (87); styled (Gent.'s Mag.) "Capt. David Phips, R. N." His house, one of several confiscated estates in C., was that of the late Wm. Winthrop, the extremity of old Cambridge, towards Boston. The present Earl of Mulgrave is said to be in the line of descent from him.

REV. EDWARD WINSLOW, son of Joshua W. of Boston, entered the Episcopal ch. after some opposition from his friends, (having by them been destined for the Congregational ministry, and to escape from whose control, he betook himself for a while to commerce,) and succeeded Dr. Wm. Sam. Johnson at Stratford, Ct. From 1764—1777, he was Rector of Quincy; but as, on the Rev'n. opening, he could neither consent to omit, nor yet safely read, the prayers for the king, he resigned and removed to New York city. Here he died suddenly, while ascending the steps of his house, on his return from a funeral, Oct. 31, 1780, (59,) and was buried under the altar of St. George's church.

JOSEPH WALDO, merch. in Boston, until the Rev'n.; from that time he resided in Bristol, Eng., where he died in 1816, (94.)

1742.

REV. DR. SAMUEL AUCHMUTY, son of Robt. A., Esq., of Boston, J. of the Admiralty Ct., died as Rector of Trinity ch., New York city, March 4, 1777, (55.) His brother Robert succeeded in 1768 to his father's place, but appeared once afterwards, says Eliot, at the bar, as colleague with John Adams, in defence of Capt. Preston, [1770,] "and perhaps no plea was ever more admired, though the tide of prejudice rose high against his cause. He was a zealous royalist, and died in England." Auchmuty's lane, (now Essex st.,) takes its name from this family.

†NATHANIEL HATCH, Dorchester, Cl. of the S. J. Ct., and J. of C. Pl. for Suffolk, became a refugee, and died in or before 1785.

1743.

†HON. FOSTER HUTCHINSON, brother of Gov. H., was a J. of the S. J. Ct. from 1771. He died in Halifax, N. S., May, 1799, (75.)

WILLIAM PYNCHON, Esq. from Springfield, probably; became an eminent barrister in Salem, and died March 14, 1789, (64.) He was esteemed cold to the Rev'n., and when the windows of his house in Summer st. on some occasion were demolished, either during or prior to the Rev'n., he left them long in their ruins, perhaps as an expression of dogged defiance, and replaced them with rude boards.

SAMUEL WALDO, eldest son of Brig. Gen. W.* of Portland, was a Repr. of the town. He received from Gov. Shirley, a Col.'s commission in the opening of the war of 1744; in 1753, went to Europe, as his father's agent, to procure emigrants to settle the Waldo patent, and persuaded numbers of Germans to return with him. He was also first Judge of Pr. for Cumberland, and died, Apr. 16, 1770, (49.)

1744.

†THOMAS BRINLEY, merch., Boston. One of the "Addressers" of Gov. Gage on his departure. (See Appendix.) He died, probably abroad, in or before 1788.

†NATHANIEL COFFIN, Boston. The father of Admiral Sir Isaac C., in the notice of whom, (Gent.'s Mag. for 1840, p.) he is styled "4th and youngest son of Nath. C., Cashier of the Customs, in the port of Boston, America." N. C.'s name is found also, beneath the address just referred to, and occurs in the "List of Exiles," &c. (See Appendix,) from which it may be inferred that his death, [between 1782 and 1785,] happened in England.

* Brig. Gen. W. was second in command jointly with Brig. Gen. Dwight of Brookfield, to Sir Wm. Pepperell on the Louisburg expedition, [1745.] In this enterprise, which has always been the boast of New England historians, as being planned and executed by the colony alone, the influence and landed property of his family had their rise.

COL. PETER FRYE, a Repr. of Salem, (but born in Andover,) for successive years, together with Wm. Brown. (See *post*, and also the notice of Isr. Williams, *ante*.) He was also Register of Pr., and J. of C. Pl. for Essex, while the command of the Salem regiment gave him his best known title in after times. All these he lost with departure at the Rev'n., and died in Camberwell, near London, at the great age of 97, Feb. 1, 1820.

1745.

HON. NATHANIEL ROPES, Salem, Repr. of S., J. of C. Pl. Ct., and one of the Exec. Council. He was also J. of the S. J. Ct. from Jan. 1772 to 1773, when he resigned, under the influence of like motives, probably, with those attributed to Trowbridge. He died March 18, 1774, (48.)

1746.

†HON. JAMES PUTNAM, a native of Danvers, and eminent att'y. in Worcester. He was the Gamaliel of the law to the young aspirants of the profession of that day, John Adams being one of his pupils. He succeeded Jon. Sewall as Att'y.-Gen.; the last under the ancient regime. When rebellion lowered, he took refuge in Boston, and thence sailed to England in 1776. The government of New Brunswick being organized in 1784, he became one of his Majesty's council, and a J. of the S. J. Ct.; and died at St John's, Oct. 23, 1789, (64.)

1747.

FRANCIS WALDO, 2d son of Brigadier Gen. W. of Portland, Me. was a Repr. of P. (1761, 62,) and the first Collector of the port, [1758,] became a refugee, and died at Tunbridge in Kent, Eng., May 9, 1784. (See Willis's Hist. of P. ii. 112.)

†COL. JOHN ERVING, son of the Hon. Jn. E., Boston; Col. of the Boston regiment of militia, a warden of Trinity ch., made a M. C. in 1774, and died at Bath, Eng., June 17, 1816, (89.)

JOHN COTTON, Esq., Deputy Secretary of Mass., (probably under Flucker,) and, as may be inferred, the last incumbent of the office under the Crown. He is *asterized* in 1776, and probably is the person whose death is casually alluded to by Mrs. John Adams in her letters, recently published, [date, July 25, 1775.] The writer, after much pains-taking, can gather nothing as to his family line, or place of nativity.

1748.

HON. TIMOTHY PAINE, son of Hon. Nath. P. of Bristol, R. I., but removed in his boyhood to Worcester, where he seemed to enjoy a monopoly of public trusts;—Cl. of the Cts. 1750—1774, Register of Pr., 1756—1767, Register of Deeds, 1761—1778. Of the Exec. Council, 1766—1773, made a M. C. in 1774. To these distinctions might be added town-offices of various nature. He died July 17, 1793, (63.)

†JONATHAN SEWALL, Esq., a nephew of Ch. Justice S., [H. U. 1721,] was a teacher in Salem until 1756, entered the law, and succeeded Gridley as Att'y-Gen. in 1767; in Nov. 1774, he became the antagonist of his friend John Adams in relation to the rights and prospects of the colonies; the respective writers taking the signatures of *Noranglus* and *Massachusettsensis*. (See Allen's Amer. Biogr., article *Adams*.) He resided in Bristol, Eng., from 1775 to 1786, when he left for Halifax, N. S., where he died, then J. of the Vice-Admiralty Ct. of Appeals, Aug. 1796. [His son, bearing his name, who received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Harvard in 1832, at his recent death, [Nov. 1839,] in Quebec, was Ch. J. of Lower Canada.]

1749.

HON. ANDREW OLIVER, Salem, eldest son of Lt. Gov. O., [H. U. 1724,] married the daughter of Hon. Benj. Lynde, was Ch. J. of C. Pl. for Essex, and often Repr. from S.; one of the earliest members of the American Academy, and author of the "Essay on Comets," [1772.] His descendants regard him as partaking of the family loyalty, although the only member of it who did not, in consequence, renounce his country. His death took place in S., early in Dec., 1799.

†REV. JOHN WISWALL, teacher in Portland, 1753, ordained at Falmouth, near P., in 1756; for six months deranged, in 1762; in Aug. 1764, he made a violent *somerset*, and accepted the call of the Episcopal society, then forming in Portland, as their first minister. When Capt. Mowatt's little squadron lay in the harbor, [Apr. 1775,] to which the town shortly after owed its destruction, Wiswall's intimacy, as well as that of some other citizens, with its officers, procured his arrest and close examination by the Committee of Safety. In May, he left his people and the place, [probably with Capt. M.,] and never returned. He remained *unasterized* in the Cat. until 1821. [See Willis's Hist. of Portland, Pt. ii. pp. 48, 67—70, 147—149, 224, 303.]

1751.

†COL. RICHARD SALTONSTALL, Haverhill, son of Hon. Judge S., [H. U. 1722,] commanded a regiment in the French War, [1756—1763,] soon after became Sheriff of Essex; a Repr. from H. (See notice of I. Williams, *ante*.) On some exciting occasion, his house was surrounded by a mob from the west parish and New Salem, which his resolution and address together, dispersed; till he deemed it best for his security and comfort to sail for England. From lingering regard to his native land, he declined a military commission in his Majesty's service, but lived upon a pension allowed him, to his death at Kensington, Oct. 6, 1785, (53.)

†NATHANIEL RAY THOMAS, Esq.,

Marshfield, son of John T., [H. U. 1715.] J. of P. for Plymouth co., made a M. C. in 1774, died as a refugee in Nova Scotia, in 1791. (See Col. Cent., Oct. 22, 1791.)

JOSEPH WANTON, Esq., son of Gov. Jos. W., of Newport, R. I., was made Intendant of N. by Gen. Prescott, during the British occupancy of that place, and died in 1781 or 2. [Deane's account of this family, (Hist. of Scituate, p. 375,) which had its origin in S., or rather of the two Josephs, is strangely confused and perplexed, the father and son being probably in some particulars put for each other. The elder Jos. was Gov. of Rh. I., 1769—1775, when he was deposed from office; the younger, as individuals of Newport origin concur in assuring me, was neither Gov. (as Deane styles him,) nor Lieut. Gov., as erroneously given in our Triennial Catalogues. Whether it is the father or the son, who "is buried in the Clifton burying ground," is not easy to decide. A son of J. W. of 1751, was not long since an Episcopal minister in or near Liverpool, Eng., according to Deane; who also tells a pleasant story of the father's marriage; [Qu. if not the *grandfather*, as he calls him William?] when the parties, he a Quaker and the lady a Congregationalist, being each opposed and retarded in their wishes at home, at the lover's suggestion, renounced their several faiths, and found refuge under the wing of "the Church."]

†REV. MATHER BYLES, son of Rev. M. B., of Boston, was minister of New London, Ct., 1757—1768, when he became a convert to Episcopacy, was settled at Christ Ch., Boston, until 1775. The Rev'n. carried him to New Brunswick, where he died, as Rector of a church at St. John's, in March, 1814, (80.)

†BENJAMIN GRIDLEY, Esq., "att'y-at-law, Boston,—he died in England" in or before 1800. [Qu. if not the son of the eminent Jer. G.? [H. U., 1725]

1752.

†ABEL WILLARD, Esq., att'y-at-law, Lancaster, son of Col. Sam. W. of L., engaged with John Sprague, Esq., [H. U. 1765,] of L. in a law-firm, "the earliest in that county," and had extensive business. He became a refugee, and died in England, in Nov. 1781. [His widow, a daughter of Rev. Dan. Rogers of Littleton, (before-mentioned,) survived him, and died in Boston a few years since.]

1753.

†PELHAM WINSLOW, Esq., att'y-at-law, Plymouth, eldest son of Gen. Jn. W. of Marshfield, was one of the leading citizens of P., but being of kindred loyalty with the rest of his name, accompanied the British troops to Long Island, and died in or before 1785.

WILLIAM ERVING, Esq., Roxbury, laid

the foundation of the Chemistry professorship. He held a military commission in the royal army, on the Cuba expedition, and was present at the capture of Havana, [March, 1762] During the war of the Rev'n., he seems to have been on foreign service, and returning to America in 1783, died at Jamaica Plain, May 27, 1791, (56.) [John, Wm., and George E., [H. U., 1747, 1753, 1757,] were all sons of Hon. Jn. Erving, who died in Boston, Aug. 20, 1786, (93,) and whose mural tablet is at the west extremity of the Granary burying ground.]

†HON. THOMAS OLIVER, a native of Dorchester, was in 1774 made Lt. Gov., as well as a M. C.; but whose life had been previously so retired, and his habits and tastes in unison, as to give some color to the rumor of the day, that *Thomas* had been mistaken for *Peter*, (the Chief Justice,) in making out the commission. He is spoken of by the few who remember him, as a model of affability and courtesy. He died in Bristol, Eng., Nov. 29, 1815, (82.) [Lt. Gov. O. built and occupied the elegant mansion in Cambr., long, in our time, the residence of Gov. Gerry, and married the sister of John Vassall, of C., who, by a reciprocal connection, cemented their alliance.]

1754.

†SAMUEL QUINCY, Esq., Boston, brother of Edmund and Josiah Q., [H. U. 1752, 1763,] whose politics were wide from his own. S. Q. being Solicitor for the Crown, was engaged in the memorable trial of Capt. Preston and the British soldiers, [1770,] arrayed against his younger brother as an antagonist; each, in his professional position that day reversing his party sympathies. Samuel, on becoming a refugee, obtained the same appointment he had lost, in Antigua, W. I., and died on his passage from Tortola to England for his health, Aug. 9, 1789, (55.)

1755.

†HON. WILLIAM BROWNE, Salem—Repr. of that place several years; Col. of the Essex regiment; and succeeded for a brief period, Judge Ropes on the Bench of the S. J. Ct. The Provincial Assembly urging their title to nominate to judicial and civil trusts, he was requested to resign that office, held under the royal seal, as also the honor of M. C. to which he had been called, by a county committee, which he contrived to evade. He was deputed Gov. of Bermuda, [1781—1790,] and returning to England, died in Percy st., Westminster, Feb. 13, 1802, (65.)

SIR JOHN WENTWORTH, Portsmouth, N. H., son of Hon. Mark Hunking W., and nephew of Gov. Benning W., [H. U., 1715,]—was Gov. of N. H. 1767—1775; Lt. Gov. of Nova Scotia, 1792—1808; was created a Baronet Apr. 11, 1795, and died at Halifax, Apr. 8, 1820, (83.)

REV. SAMUEL DANA, minister of Groton, 1761—1775; but early in the Rev'n., to which he was very unfriendly, was displaced from his desk. On the return of peace, he seems to have recovered public favor, filled various county offices of trust in Amherst, N. H., (his then residence,) and died, as the "Hon. Sam. D." Apr. 2, 1798, (60.)

1756.

†REV. DR. WILLIAM WALTER, grandson of Rev. N. W. of Roxbury, [H. U., 1684,] married a daughter of Hon. Benj. Lynde, [H. U. 1718], became Rector of Trinity ch., Boston, 1767, having held the place of assistant preacher from 1763. He left this station in 1775, for Nova Scotia, where a general charge of the churches in the province was given him, under the title of Dean of Shelburne. Returning to B. in 1792, on the invitation of Christ Ch., he remained in that connection to his death, Dec. 5, 1800, (64.)

1757.

†JOHN VASSALL, Esq., Cambridge, son of Col. Jn. V., [H. U., 1732] He was J. of P. for Middlesex, and built the noble mansion which, in a few years forsaken by its first master, was to become Washington's head quarters, and is now the seat of Madam Cragie. J. V. died at Clifton, near Bath, Eng., Oct. 2, 1797, (60,) "almost immediately," says the Gent's Mag., (which styles him "of the Crescent, Bath,") "after rising from a hearty dinner. He lived in a princely style in America, but having taken a very active part and spared no expense to uphold the royal cause, in vain, he resigned all to the ravagers; and large estates being still left to him in Jamaica, came, with his family, to England. His loyalty went so far, that he would not use on his arms the family motto, *Sepe pro rege, semper pro republica*." Of his four sons, Spencer, the eldest, rose to be Lt. Col. in his Majesty's service, and his gallantry at the assault on Monte Video in Brazil, where he fell, Feb. 1807, won for him abundant praise. (See Gent's Mag.) [Samuel V., Esq., of London, of the time of Charles I., and the subject of the imposing monument in King's Chapel, raised to him by "his great-grandson, Florentius V. of the island of Jamaica, but then, [1766,] in London," there cannot be a doubt, was of the same stock with the several Vassalls noticed in this article, (as the common reference to their West India origin and possessions confirms;) but the contrast thus shown between the principles and temper of those above-named with their New England kinsmen may well excite our special wonder. Samuel seems to have been among the foremost confessors to liberty, in the days when such spirits were not rare, and when they wanted not occasions to try their fidelity; and the descendant who se-

lected these qualities as the burthen of his eulogy, must needs have been worthy of his line.]

†DR. CHARLES RUSSELL, son of Hon. James R. of Charlestown, succeeded to the estate of his uncle (Judge) Chambers Russell of Lincoln; married Elizabeth, only child of Col. Henry Vassall of Cambridge; sailed as a physician to Martinico in April, 1775, and died at Antigua, May 27, 1780.

†GEORGE ERVING, merch. in Boston to the Rev'n.; a refugee; he died in London, [George St. Hanover Square,] Jan. 16, 1806, (70). [See notice of Wm. E. [H. U. 1753.]]

1758.

JOHN FOXCROFT, son of Hon. Fr. F. of Cambridge [H. U. 1712], held for a period the office of Register of Deeds in C.; the latter years of his life being passed as a mere gentleman of leisure. Though obnoxious in a measure from opinions which he took no pains to conceal, he escaped on the whole with little molestation, and died Dec. 24, 1802, (63). [The house of the late Hon. Fr. F. at Cambridge was burnt at night, Jan. 24, 1777; as some surmised, not without design, and possibly the act of some party zealots. The mansion of Judge Oliver in Middleborough underwent the same fate, early in the war, not without exciting like suspicions.]

DR. SAMUEL DANFORTH, son of Hon. S. D. [H. U. 1715], commenced practice at Newport, R. I., and removed to Boston, where he remained through the siege, much to his unpopularity. His future eminence placed him at the head of the Mass. Medical Society, and he died, the last survivor of his class, Nov. 17, 1827, (87.)

†THOMAS HUTCHINSON, eldest son of Gov. H., merch. in Boston, and J. of C. Pl. from 1772 to the Rev'n. He was denounced in 1769 as a foreign importer contrary to the agreement of the Boston merchants. Though his death [in England] took place in 1811, by some singular oversight he was denoted as living until Cat. of 1827.

DAVID WYER, Esq., att'y-at-law, Portland, Me., had much reputation, of which a part he owed to his wit. He was commonly secured by the royal and episcopal party, from a mutual sympathy; Bradbury [H. U. 1757] being generally arrayed against him. W. was made king's att'y. for the county, and on the destruction of the town, removed to Stroudwater, where he died Feb. 29, 1776, (35.)

1759.

†COL. BENJAMIN PICKMAN, son of Col. B. P. of Salem, and who died Aug. 20, 1773, (67)? merch. in S. in early life; became a refugee, but returned in March, 1785. (See Mrs. Adams's Letters.) His estate, not without difficulty, was dropped from the confiscation act in which it had been included. He died April, 1819, (79.)

REV. LEMUEL HEDGE, minister of Warwick, father of Prof. H. of Cambridge. He was much persecuted as unpatriotic, but his annoyances could not have been of long duration, as his life was cut off in its prime, Oct. 15, 1777, (44.)

1760.

†THOMAS BRATTLE, Esq., Cambridge, son of Gen. Wm. B. [H. U. 1722], and himself known commonly in his time as "Major B." He led the easy self-indulgent life of a gentleman of fortune, and was not from temper disposed to be a confessor in the cause of loyalty; but having been an "Absentee" during the Rev'n., he narrowly saved his house and grounds from the general decree, and long after his return, remained at Newport, R. I., their fate being long kept in suspense. The vote of the Assembly, in his favor, was carried by a bare majority; and such was its unpopularity, that many who aided the measure, were thrown out of their places. During a part of the war, the mansion was the residence of Quarter-master General Mifflin. The Mass. Hist. Coll. contains a notice (Old Series, viii. 82,) at variance in some respects with the above and which would even insinuate that Major B. was a friend to the popular cause. [He died Feb. 7, 1801, (59.)]

†FRANCIS GREEN, son of Benj. G. of Halifax, seems to have passed almost at once from college walls to the camp, as he was an officer in the British forces at the capture of Havana [1762.] The Rev'n. found him a merch. in Boston: a refugee, he married in England a widow lady, by whom he became step-father to two deaf and dumb children, and his interest in them made him an author. ["Essay on imparting speech to the deaf and dumb." Lond. 1783.] He published some pieces on the same subject after his return, which happened in 1799, taking the same year, his second degree at Harvard, thirty-six years out of course. Some changes in the funds reduced his property; and in his last years he was mainly dependent on his half-pay as a British officer. He died at Medford, his residence, April 21, 1809, (67.)

†HON. DANIEL LEONARD, of Norton, cousin to the Hon. Geo. L. [H. U. 1748], att'y in Taunton and Rep. for some years before the Rev'n. In a recent work, he is spoken of as conspicuous by a passion for display in his dress and equipage; such as being among the earliest to wear gold lace on his hat and to set up a chariot. He left the country, and after filling the office of Ch. Justice of Bermuda an unknown period, died in Lond., June 27, 1829, (89); being the last survivor of his class. Even at that age, a casualty was the cause of his death; the accidental bursting of a pistol in his hand.

LEWIS VASSALL, gent. in Quincy, son of L. V. of Q. [H. U. 1728] and cousin of J.

V. [H. U. 1757] is supposed early to have left the country, and *appears* to have died sometime before Aug. 1785: but over both the place and the time utter darkness rests, and all the pains-taking of the writer has been spent for nought. It is noticeable that his name is not found in the long list given in the Proscribing Act of 1778, which contains others of the family.

†DANIEL BLISS, Esq., son of Rev. D. B. of Concord; att'y-at-law at Rutland in 1765, removed to Concord in 1772, with his family went to Boston in the spring of 1775 and thence with the British troops to Quebec. Having been made Commissary to the army, he settled at the close of the war at Frederickton, N. B., and received the office of Chief Justice of the Ct. of C. Pl. He died at Bellemont, N. B., April, 1806, (66.) He often, from the Provinces, revisited his native State, where he would gladly have finished his career.

WILLIAMS BRADFORD, one of the King's counsellors, at New Providence, Bahamas, died in 1801, (61.)

REV. TIMOTHY FULLER, of Middleton, minister of Princeton from 1767—1776; when he was dismissed after a year of disaffection and strife, one source of which was Mr. F's supposed unfriendliness to the cause of liberty. He removed to Merrimack, N. H. in 1796, and died there July 5, 1805, (66.)

1761.

†PETER OLIVER, Esq., 2d son of Judge P. O. (H. U. 1730), physician at Scituate in early life; died at Shrewsbury, Eng., Sept., 1822, (81.) He it was who made the surly reply to the request of the Mass. Hist. Society for the loan of Hubbard's MSS. History of New England, a rare and solitary copy which the Judge, his father, had transcribed with his own hand. (See Hist. Coll. 2d Series, iii.) [All the sons, had they lived to full maturity, of so sturdy a loyalist as Judge O., might by a very allowable inference be included in this list; but the eldest and youngest early closed their career—Daniel [H. U. 1758] at sea in sight of the Canary isles (where he was buried,) being then travelling for the restoration of his health, April 22, 1768, (30), and Andrew [H. U. 1765] at his father's in Middleborough, Jan. 1772, (26.)]

THOMAS PALMER, a native of Boston, early from college entered on his travels, and by the Rev'n. was induced to remain in England. He even then remitted home some costly donations to the library of his Alma Mater, and at his death [in Berkeley square, Lond. July 11, 1820, (77)] bequeathed his whole collection in the same way. A considerable land-lot on the range of what now is Pearl st., but then unoccupied, and styled, "Palmer's Pasture," belonged to him, as did a portion of Mount Hope in Rhode Island. [Palmer married Miss Royal of Medford, the daughter of

Col. Isaac R., with whose sisters George Erving and the younger Pepperell made similar alliances.]

†SAMUEL SEWALL, Esq., of Brookline, att'y-at-law in Boston, until the Rev'n., died in Bristol, Eng., May 6, 1811, (66.)

DR. ISAAC RAND, son of Dr. I. R. of Charlestown, became a distinguished physician in Boston—a loyalist, but not imprudently active, though he remained during the siege in the city. He died Sept. 11, 1822, (79.) [R. and Sam'l Williams (his classmate) attended, soon after leaving college, Prof. Winthrop to Newfoundland to observe the transit of Venus.]

†REV. MOSES BADGER, of Haverhill, was the son of Jos. B., a merch. of H., and brother of the Hon. Jos. B. senior, of Gilmanston, N. H., who was of strong whig principles. He married Mary, daughter of Judge Saltonstall, and sister of Col. Richard Saltonstall of H. Prior to the Rev'n., he went to England, there received ordination and was appointed an Episcopal missionary in New Hampshire. When the war commenced, he was friendly to Great Britain, and was for a time a chaplain in her service. He went to New York and there resided some time, and then cautiously returned to his family and friends at H. During the last six years of his life, he was Rector of King's Chapel, Providence, R. I. He was born July 11, 1743, and died, much beloved and lamented, Sept. 19, 1792, (49.) His wife died, Dec. 24, 1791, (42.)

1762.

†ELISHA HUTCHINSON, 2d son of Gov. H., died at Stoke near Birmingham, Eng., July, 1824. [He was a correspondent of the Mass. Hist. Soc. in relation to the publishing of his father's third vol. of the Hist. of Mass.]

†THOMAS DANFORTH, 2d son of Judge D. of Cambridge [H. U. 1715], pursued his profession (the law) while at Charlestown, but ended his course in Lond. April 1820, (76.)

WILLIAM HUTCHINSON, not a son, but a nephew? of Gov. H., was a King's counselor at the Bahamas. Died in Lond., [Altona, near Hamburg?] Feb. 6, 1791, (57.) Winthrop's MSS.

†DANIEL OLIVER, 2d son of Lt. Gov. And. O.; from 1771 to 1774, att'y-at-law in Hardwick, where his intimacy with Brig. Gen. Ruggles, confirmed his innate loyalty. The Rev'n. made him an exile, and he died at Ashted in Warwickshire, Eng., May 6, 1826, (82.)

DR. ISAAC WINSLOW, 2d son of Gen. John W., succeeded to the paternal estate at Marshfield, (of which Gov. Winslow was the early proprietor, and which is now a part of the estate of the Hon. Daniel Webster,) and though of congenial sentiments with the rest of the family, seems to have been the only member who here re-

mained. He died in the service of his profession, Oct. 24, 1819, (81.)

†JEREMIAH DUMMER ROGERS, Esq., son of Rev. Dan. R. [H. U. 1725] of Littleton, was an att'y-at-law in his native place. With the rise and progress of popular disaffection and tumult, he seems to have become conspicuously obnoxious, and probably enough sailed with the troops from Boston in the spring of 1776, for Halifax, as he died there, as is supposed, in the course of 1784. His son of the same name, and who received, when in this country in 1824, the degree of Master of Arts from Harvard Coll., died at Nottingham, Eng., where he had long been a respectable and successful teacher, Oct. 21, 1832, (63.)

REV. JOSEPH DOMETT, probably of Boston, became an Episcopal minister in England. He seems to have died before 1809.

DR. MARSHALL SPRING, an eminent physician in Watertown, long and widely resorted to from the country around in the most desperate cases. He died Jan. 11, 1818, (76.) Those who knew him only in latter years, are surprised to learn that during the contest for independence, he was accounted a zealous tory, who would not have been tolerated, says Dr. Thatcher, (Medical Biography,) but that his medical skill could not be dispensed with. From that stand he made the wide transition (with which he was afterwards not seldom taunted in sport or earnest) to a strenuous democrat, on the accession of the Jefferson administration.

MR. JOHN WADSWORTH, tutor at Cambridge, from 1770 to his death. Of imposing talents as a debater, the frequent display to which he was tempted, of his politics, would have lost him his office, but for his great popularity with the students and the efforts of some friends in the Corporation, which, as it was, he managed to keep by the majority of a single vote. (See Eliot's Biogr. Dict., p. 324.) He died at Newton of the small pox, July 12, 1777, (39); and the subscription-monument* to have been raised for him by the students, failed from the rapid depreciation of the paper-currency in the interval. Dr. Freeman portrays him with tenderness in his Sermon on the Hon. G. R. Minot.

1763.

JOSEPH HOOPER, son of Robert H., Esq. (known by tradition as "King H.") of Marblehead. Stephen H. [H. U. 1761] was an elder son. Of Joseph no trace has been kept and no tidings can be given by those of the name now in M.; which induces the suspicion that he had been from 60 to 70 years a stranger to the place, and had died in England, (asterized in Cat.

* It has been since (in 1802) raised; giving evidence by the lapse of twenty-five years, of the enduring place he held in the remembrance of his pupils.

of 1809.) His name, however, does not appear in the Proscribing Act of 1778. "King" Hooper, there is little doubt, was a staunch adherent of royalty, as became his cognomen, and at the Collins house in Danvers (then owned by him) it was, that Gov. Gage was received when visiting Salem and the vicinity soon after his arrival, June, 1774. [See Felt's Annals of Salem, p. 480.] He died in M., May, 1790, (80.)

SAMSON STODDARD, son of S. S., Esq.,? [H. U. 1730] of whom, see notice. A schoolmaster and J. of P. and Major in the militia. Died, 1779, (36.)

†DR. JOHN JEFFRIES, a distinguished physician in Boston, his native place. From 1771 to 1774, he was a surgeon of a ship of his Majesty's squadron in Boston harbor, and in attendance on the wounded British soldiers at Bunker's Hill. He went with the royal forces to Halifax in 1776, and thence to England, in 1779; obtaining in both places professional employments under the Crown. He commenced his regular medical life in London, 1780; Jan. 7, 1785, he acquired a sort of *eclat* by crossing the British channel with Blanchard, in a balloon, when he landed in the forest of Guines in France. In 1790, he returned to his native country and town, where he continued to practice until his death, Sept. 16, 1819, (75); the cause of which was an hernia, originating (as was said by some) in an over-exertion in his first aerial voyage.

†HON. JOSHUA UPHAM, son of Dr. U. of Brookfield; in 1776, left his profession (of law) which he had followed in his native town, and came to Boston; and thence, in 1778, went to New York, entering then or before, the British service, in which he became aid-de-camp to Sir Guy Carleton (Lord Dorchester), and rose to the rank of Col. of dragoons. When the government of New Brunswick was organized in 1784, he was appointed to the Bench of the S. J. Ct. of that province. In 1807, he visited London on an agency connected with his official department, and died in 1808. He was buried in the church of Mary-le-bone. Judge U. was in college the classmate and *chum* of Col. Pickering. He married a younger daughter of Col. John Murray, of Rutland, one of the prominent gentry and loyalists of the western part of Mass. Daniel Bliss, before mentioned, was another of his sons-in-law.

†HON. SAMSON SALTER BLOWERS, of Boston, grandson of Rev. Tho. B. of Beverly, [H. U. 1695]; studied law with Gov. Hutchinson, (then Judge of Pr. and Lt. Gov.); was with John Adams and Josiah Quincy jr., (the latter, his classmate,) engaged for Capt. Preston and the British soldiers, himself being junior counsel on their trial [Nov. 1770] for what was long and absurdly called the "Boston massacre." Returning from London, (whither he went

in 1774, when hostilities had just broke out,) in the next Spring, he was closely confined on reaching Boston, but soon released. He married Miss Kent, the daughter of Benj. Kent, Esq., [H. U. 1727,] and early taking his flight to Halifax, there pursued his profession, until raised to the Bench, of which, in 1795, he became presiding Judge. He resigned in 1833; and now reposes from his labors, *the oldest living Alumnus of Harvard*, and having rounded nearly a century of years. [Judge B. has a sister still living in Boston, where she has dwelt from the first, whose days have almost "even run" with his. They are respectively completing their 99th and 97th years.]

†HON. JONATHAN BLISS, of Springfield, was a Repr. of S. (See Notice of Isr. Williams, *ante*): became Ch. J. of the S. J. Ct. of New Brunswick, and died at Frederickton, Oct. 1822, (80.) He attended Lord Percy to Concord on the 19th of April, (Dr. J.)

†SAMUEL PORTER, att'y.-at-law in Salem; a refugee who died in London, June, 1798.

1764.

†ELIJAH WILLIAMS, Esq., att'y-at-law at Deerfield, then at Mendon, and finally at Keene, N. H. Soon after the action at Lexington, he joined the British in Boston. [He died [Qu. in this country?] in 1793, (47.)]

1765.

NATHANIEL SPARHAWK, eldest son of Hon. Col. N. S. of Kittery, Me.; began life as a merch. in Salem, and early in the Rev'n. removed to Haverhill. With his brother, Sam. Hirst S., he was absent in England during the latter part of the struggle, and for some years later, it would seem, as he is said to have been a Commissary at Exeter, in 1792. He received a pension from the Crown, on the ground of the persecution he underwent while resident in Salem. The time of his return to America, does not appear, but he died at Kittery, Oct. 1814, (71.) [Nath., Wm. P., and Sam. H. Sparhawk, [H. U. 1765, 1766, 1771,] were brothers: the father was son-in-law to Sir Wm. Pepperell, the victor of Louisburg, and one need not hesitate to number all the sons (as we clearly must the second,) on the royal side.]

†HON. EDWARD WINSLOW, JR., of Plymouth, son of E. W., Esq., [H. U., 1736,] an accomplished and talented man, says Dr. Thacher; joined the British in Boston before hostilities began, and was chosen a Col. in their service. He afterwards filled the offices of King's Coun'r. and Judge of the S. J. Ct. in New Brunswick, and died at Frederickton, May, 1815, (70.) [E. W., his cousin Pelham W., and his classmate, John Thomas, (both of whose names are here found,) were three of the seven origi-

nal founders of the Old Colony Club, in 1769, now "the Pilgrim Society.""]

VRYLING STODDARD, second son of S. S., Esq., of Chelmsford, [H. U. 1730.] of whom see notice; an eminent instructor of youth in C. He died suddenly, May 8, 1779, (33.)

JOHN THOMAS, Esq., Plymouth, son of Col. T., who died at Louisburg in 1745; a refugee, he removed to Liverpool, N. S., and died March 1823, (76.) Gen. John T., who was early in our Rev'n. commander a short time at Roxbury, and who died in Canada, of the small-pox, May, 1776, was a connexion only by marriage; his wife was a sister of his namesake.

†SAMUEL ROGERS, brother of J. D. R., [H. U., 1762]; a refugee, who returned and died as a merch. in Boston, June 1, 1804, (57.)

†SETH WILLIAMS, att'y.-at-law in Taunton; a refugee, who died in London. He is asterized in Cat. of 1791.

REV. JAMES LEE, of Concord; minister of Royalston from 1768; he was, like Dana, Fuller, and Hedge, a mark for suspicion and annoyance to his Whig parishioners, and died Feb. 1819, (77.)

†CHARLES CURTIS, "Scituate, gent." Such is the designation, as to name, place, and condition, by the Proscribing act of 1778, of one of its victims. That the graduate of 1765 is the person meant, one cannot but suspect, though Deane, (Hist., &c.) whose notice is brief as may be, makes no allusion to such an incident in his life, and only gives New York as the place of his death. He was, at least, *unasterized* until Cat. of 1833.

1766.

†SIR WILLIAM PEPPERELL, second son of Hon. Nath. Sparhawk of Kittery, Me. He dropped his family name, when adopted as the heir of his grandfather, Sir Wm. P., who had lost his only son, Andrew P., [H. U., 1743.] in the dawn of life, March 1, 1751, (26.) Sir William, himself, died at his seat in Kittery, July 6, 1759, and the new successor to his name, was created successor to his title also in Oct. 1774. He died in London, [Dorset st., Portman sq.] Dec. 2, 1816, (70) which event had been some time preceded by the decay of his mind. (See notice of Palmer, *ante*.)

†RUFUS CHANDLER, son of Hon. John C. of Worcester; studied law with James Putnam, and became a practitioner in W., 1768—1774; went to England, and died in London, where he had lived as a private gentleman, Oct. 11, 1823. [Hon. Col. John C. the 3d, died in London, Edgeware-road, Sept. 26, 1800, (80.) See Gent's Mag.] In the schedule exhibited to the commissioners on the claims of the American loyalists, the amount of his confiscated real and personal estates stands at \$11,067; the losses of income from offices and cessation of business, at \$6,000 more. So

moderate was this estimate accounted, compared with the extravagant pretensions of many of his brethren in adversity, that he was commonly known under the appellation of "the honest refugee." (See Lincoln's Hist. of Worcester, p. 275.) This high family, which for half a century held such sway in W. and the surrounding country, is now become extinct in that place to the very name.]

1767.

SIR THOMAS BERNARD, third son of Sir Francis B. (Gov.); born in Lincoln, Eng., came over with his father, when 8 or 10 years of age; returned early from college, and entered at Lincoln's Inn; was called to the bar, 1780; made treasurer of the Foundling Hospital, 1795; the death of his brother, (Sir John,) in the West Indies, 1809, devolved a baronetcy upon him. Oxford soon after created him D. C. L. He was the active and liberal patron of various charities, and author of divers small tracts, the best known of which, ("The Comforts of Old Age,") saw a *fifth* edition (12mo.) in 1820. Sir Tho's. died at Leamington Spa, Warwickshire, July 1, 1818. The Annual Biography, &c. for 1819, says "that he never used his master's degree [at Harvard,] either from disgust towards America as a land of rebels, or from disdain of any but English honors.

†EDWARD OXNARD, merch. in Portland, Me.; temporary reader at the Episcopal society from Wiswall's departure, [See notice of him,] in May, 1775, to the burning of the town. A refugee during the contest, he returned at its close, to engage in an auction and commission store, and died July 2, 1803.

1768.

†DR. WILLIAM PAINE, son of Hon. Tim. P. of Worcester; for a large part of the war, apothecary to the British forces in Rhode Island and at New York; removing, with the Peace, to New Brunswick, he became a Repr. for Charlotte Co. in its Assembly; from 1787 to 1793, his home was in Salem; his father's death, in this last year, led him to return to W., where the large remainder of his days were passed, to his death, April 19, 1833, (83.)

†NATHANIEL CHANDLER, son of Hon. John C. of Worcester, att'y.-at-law in Petersham, until the events were closed by the Rev'n.; for a time he led a corps of volunteers in the British service at New York; the following years were spent in England, and returning in 1784, he became a trader in the place of his former abode. His health failing, he exchanged Petersham for Worcester, where he died March 7, 1801, (51.)

TIMOTHY ORNE, merch. in Salem, son-in-law to Wm. Pynchon, Esq. [H. U. 1743.] died before 1791.

1769.

DR. PETER OLIVER, 3d son of Lt. Gov. Andrew O., probably early entered the medical department of the British army; as he is styled at his death (in Titchfield st., Lond.) April 4, 1795, as "Surgeon to the staff on the Continent." [Qu. in the Duke of York's army?]

EBENEZER BRADISH, son to E. B., the innkeeper in Cambridge, (and son-in-law of Hon. T. Paine of Worcester,) was att'y.-at-law in the same place. His craven apology for signing the Address to Gov. Hutchinson, on his departure, (a humiliation in which he was not left to be singular,) may be seen in the Boston Gaz., Sept. 12, 1774. His habits of indulgence in latter years, reduced him to a state of fatuity, so that he was placed under charge at Lancaster, where he died *felo de se*, April 30, 1818.

1770.

WILLIAM SANFORD HUTCHINSON, 3d son of Gov. H., died of consumption in England, Feb. 20, 1780, (28.)

HON. WARD CHIPMAN, grand-son of Rev. Jn. C. of Beverly [H. U. 1711] and son of Jn. C., Esq. att'y.-at-law, Marblehead [H. U. 1738] became Judge of the S. J. C. of New Brunswick, and died at Frederickton, Feb. 9, 1824. Judge C. (who was a brother-in-law of the late Hon. Wm. Gray of Boston) retained an affection for New England, though exiled from its shores; and his son, of the same name and successor to his station and honors, was the most conspicuous member of the class of 1805.

JONATHAN STEARNS, Esq.? att'y.-at-law in Halifax, N. S., of which too he was Repr.; he rose to be Att'y-Gen. of the province and died in 1798, (49.)

DR. JONATHAN HICKS of Cambridge; "Regimental surgeon in his Majesty's service;" died at Demarara, Feb. 15, 1826.

1771.

SAMUEL HIRST SPARHAWK, son of Hon. Col. N. S. of Kittery, [See notice of N. S. the brother, before]: one of the Addressers of Gov. Gage in Oct. 1775; died in K. Aug. 19, 1789, (38.)

SAMUEL PAINE, son of Hon. Tim. Paine of Worcester [H. U. 1748] associated with his father in some of his various offices before the Rev'n. During that period he was successively in N. York, Nova Scotia, and England. A pension for his loyalty (rather less in amount than \$100) was granted him by the crown. He returned and died in W. June, 1807.

WILLIAM VASSALL, son of W. V. [H. U. 1733] embarked in 1772, then unmarried, for England, and never returned. He is *asterized* in Catal. of 1827.

†DANIEL MURRAY, son of Col. Jn. M. of Rutland, M. C., att'y.-at-law in R. a short time; then entered the British service and

rose to be Major of Dragoons. He was living in Portland on his half-pay in 1830, and died in Belfast in or before 1833.

1772.

†WILLIAM CHANDLER, youngest son of Hon. Jn. C. of Worcester; a refugee, perhaps at New York, until the end of the contest. He died in W. July 1, 1793, (40.)

BENJAMIN LORING, "son of Commodore L. and died in England." *Winthrop's MSS.* He is *asterized* in Catal. of 1797. [Commodore L. was one of the five Commissioners of the Revenue, having his residence at Jamaica Plain; a retired sea-officer probably. His name occurs in the Appendix.]

†SAMUEL MURRAY, son of Col. Jn. M., of whom all that can be found is, that "he accompanied the British troops to Lexington on the 19th of April." (Dr. J.) He seems to have finished his career before 1785.

JOHN LINDALL BORLAND, eldest son of Jn. B. of Cambridge; early gave himself, as his friends in this region supposed, to the profession of arms, and at his death in England, Nov. 16, 1825, he is styled, "Lt. Col. John B. and late of his Majesty."

GEORGE INMAN, son of Ralph I., Esq. of Cambridge; married Miss Badger of Philadelphia, became a refugee, and died with the rank of Capt. in the British army, in the W. Indies (Barbadoes?) in 1789. [Ralph I. was owner of the well-known "Inman-place," latterly known as the "Austin house," and which as late as the close of the last century, was one of the only four dwellings east of Old Cambridge.]

†THOMAS ASTON COFFIN, Esq. son of Wm. C. of Boston and cousin to Admiral Sir Isaac C. (also of Boston) student at law, in company with Ward Chipman, and with Jon. Sewall; at the opening of the difficulties, went to Halifax; became Private Secretary to Sir Guy Carleton (Lord Dorchester) and in 1784, Commissary-General at Quebec, to the British troops. He left the Provinces for England in Nov. 1804, and died in Abingdon st., Westminster, May 31, 1810, (56.) [T. A. C. is by some strange accident, presented in the Triennial Catal., with the suffix of BARONNETTUS to his name: such a title is denied by his nearest remaining connections in this region, and the Gent's Mag. (in the mention of his death,) does not recognize it. It was not appended until Cat. of 1815; the preceding Catal. first denoted him as dead.]

DR. MILES WHITWORTH, son of Dr. M. W. of Boston, a refugee; died in England in or before 1779. [The elder Whitworth who died in B. Oct. 6, 1776, (63) "phys. and surgeon," was surgeon in Boston during the siege and in attendance, June, 1775, upon the American wounded brought in as prisoners from Bunker's Hill (Dr. Thacher). He also, not the son, was the

person at some period of the war, in the Commissariat department.]

JONATHAN SIMPSON, son-in-law to Jn. Borland, Esq., Cambridge, (and for some years after the Peace, owner and occupant of the large Borland estate in C.) was Commissary of prisoners in the British service at Charleston, S. C. He returned to Boston, where he finished his days, Dec. 7, 1804, (82.) [J. B., Esq. had residences at the same time in Boston, Cambridge, and Quincy. The latter is probably the house of Ex-President Adams, purchased by his father, prior to his return from Europe in 1788, through his agent at home. The estate in Cambridge, which was extensive enough to embrace the whole square, from the street on the line of the University bookstore for its western limit, terminating eastwardly, at the convergence of the two streets into the Boston road, was in the winter and spring following the capitulation of Saratoga (Oct. 1778) the head-quarters of Gen. Burgoyne and Phillips, and their suites. J. B.'s life was closed by a casualty, June 7, 1775; in descending from his house-top, he was, by a false step, precipitated to the next landing place below.]

1773.

THOMAS FLUCKER, son of Mr. *Secretary* (of Mass.) F. and nephew of Sam. and Francis Waldo (see *ante*) "a Lieut. in the 60th British regiment." (*Winthrop's MSS.*) died in or before 1785. [Henry Knox, afterwards Gen. K. of the artillery department in the American service, married the sister of T. F.]

1774.

DR. FRANCIS BORLAND, second son of J. B., Esq. of Cambridge, physician in Portsmouth, N. H. a few years; died at Somerset, Bristol Co., Ms. 1826. His political cast may be safely assumed, it is thought, from that of all his family.

REV. BENJAMIN LOVELL, youngest son of "Master" John L. [H. U. 1728] joined the British army during the siege of Boston (in what relation is not known) married at Halifax soon after his arrival there in the fleet; and sailing for England, betook himself to the church as a resource. He received orders and died at Ashe in Surry, (his second *cure*) March 14, 1828, (73.)

BRINLEY SYLVESTER OLIVER, 4th son of Lt. Gov. O., was a surgeon in the British navy. He is *asterized* in Cat. of 1830.

JAMES PUTNAM, Esq., son of Hon. Js. P. of Worcester; from college retired very early to Nova Scotia, where he soon acquired the favor of the Duke of Kent, (then in the Provinces) to whom he owed the office of Marshal: [According to Dr. J. he was at this time appointed Barrack-master General at New York by Lord Dorchester]; he accompanied his royal patron

to England, became one of his household and was made an executor of his will. Js. P. died in Oxford st. Lond. March 2, 1838, (85.) [The two Worcester families of Chandler and Putnam were allied by inter-marriage as well as by sympathetic action in the politics of their time.]

APPENDIX.

The Loyal Address from "the gentlemen and principal inhabitants [!] of Boston" to Gov. Gage on his departure, contains among other names, those of,---John Erving, William Brattle, Ralph Truman, Richard Clarke, David Phips, Byfield Lyde, Stephen Greenleaf, Thos. Hutchinson, Francis Green, Sam. Hirst Sparhawk, Jon. Simpson, jr., James Lloyd, Edward Winslow, Isaac Winslow, Joshua Loring, jr., Edw. Hutchinson, Miles Whetworth, Tho. Brinley, Nath. Coffin, Benj. Gridley. *Almon's Remembrancer*, Oct. 5, 1775.

The Address on the same occasion of "the gentlemen who were driven from their habitations in the country, to the town of Boston," presents, (a part only,)---John Chandler, David Phips, Tho. Foster, James Putnam, Richard Saltonstall, Pelham Winslow, Peter Oliver, jr., Peter Oliver, sen., Daniel Oliver, Seth Williams, jr., Jon. Stearns, Edward Winslow, jr., Charles Curtis, Ward Chipman, Nath. Chandler, Samuel Paine, William Chandler, James Putnam, jr.

The following "List of Persons, who have died in exile from the Massachusetts only," (See Mass. Spy, Nov. 6, 1783,) recalls to mind some of the subjects of the foregoing article, or of the families to which they belonged. The List is not here given entire:---Gov. Bernard, lady and son, Gov. Hutchinson, son and daughter, Mrs. Oliver, (another daughter,) daughter of Thomas Hutchinson, Rev. Mr. Troutbeck, Mr. Robinson, commissioner, Col. Royal, Commodore Loring, Mr. Nathaniel Coffin, Mr. Joseph Green, young Mr. Green, Mr. Thompson, *Medford*, Mr. Wyer, *Newbury*, Mr. Martin Howard, Rev. Mr. Sergeant and daughter, Mr. Robert Temple, Mr. Dobney, Mr. Vassall's daughter and servant, Lt. Gov. Oliver's lady, Mrs. Gardiner, Mrs. Pepperell, Mrs. Amory, Mrs. Savage, Mrs. Cordis, Mrs. Jeffries, Mrs. Prince, Mrs. Barrell, Miss Katy Hutchinson, Miss Borland, Miss Sewall, Mr. Flucker, Mr. Pepperell. [Mr. Robinson was the assailant of James Otis, Esq., at the British coffee-house in King st., Boston, Sept. 1769; a fracas which ended in the latter's hopeless insanity; and for which he recovered of Mr. R. \$2,000 damages. The amount he magnanimously remitted, on the other's acknowledgment of the offence. Mr. Martin Howard was a Boston lawyer of some repute, who had written to vindicate the right of Parliament to tax the colonies; and whose house was demolished in the riots of Aug. 1765, an outbreak prompted by the first tidings of the passage of the Stamp act. (See Gordon's Hist. Am. Rev., i. 127. 181. 201.) Mr. Troutbeck had been assistant minister at King' Chapel ch.; and Mr. Sergeant, probably the Rev. Winwood S., Episcopal successor for a few years to East Aithorp at Cambridge. There is yet another name, which the writer, from a natural curiosity at so near a coincidence with his own, would gladly trace out; but the desire must die in its birth.

JURIDICAL STATISTICS FOR THE COUNTY OF SUFFOLK,

VIZ. JUDGES OF SUPERIOR COURT OF JUDICATURE AND OF SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT
OF MASSACHUSETTS; AND BARRISTERS, COUNSELLORS AND ATTORNIES;
WITH BRIEF NOTICES OF THOSE WHO HAVE DECEASED,
OR RETIRED FROM PUBLIC LIFE.

[By ALDEN BRADFORD, S. H. S.]

UNDER the first charter, which was granted in 1630 and revoked in 1685, the governor and assistants formed the highest Judicial tribunal in the colony. Several of these were citizens of Suffolk; but few were educated lawyers—of whom were governor *Winthrop*, *Richard Bellingham*, *Simon Bradstreet*, and *Roger Ludlow*. Nor is it certain the two last were so educated. *Bradstreet* had his education in one of the English universities; and afterwards gave his attention to law and politics; but there is no direct proof of his being a practising attorney. He came to Massachusetts in 1630, at the age of twenty-two or three—was generally one of the assistants, and several years governor after 1679. He survived all the *first-comers*; and died at the age of ninety, or nearly. *Ludlow* was a principal character among those who came in May and June, 1630, and settled Dorchester. He was one of the assistants that year, and for four years after, until he with others removed from that place in 1635, and made a settlement at Windsor, on Connecticut river. He was a leading character in that colony. Before his removal, he was one year deputy-governor. If not a regularly educated lawyer, “he was learned in the law;” and considered “second to none in New England, in the knowledge of jurisprudence.” *John Haynes*, who came into the colony in 1633 and resided in Boston or Cambridge two years, had received a better education than common; and was esteemed an able statesman and civilian; but it is not recollected whether he was of the legal profession. He was chosen one of the council, or assistants, in 1634: and raised to the office of governor in 1635. In 1636, he removed to Connecticut river, with Rev. Mr. *Hooker* and others, and began the settlement of Hartford. He was one of the pillars of that colony several years; and he possessed a large estate, about \$2,000 a year; which often confers or increases influence. *Thomas Morton*, who resided some time at Mt. Wollaston, (Quincy,) as early as 1625, and continued several years, (being sent to England for bad conduct, but returning,) was a lawyer by profession, educated at one of the Inns in London; but called by the writers of that day a petti-fogger. Perhaps he did not complete his education as an attorney. He was an unprincipled and vicious character. He could not endure the piety and strict morals of the Puritans, and he was their bitter accuser with the ministry and bishops in England. It is not to be wondered then, that the government here sent him as a prisoner to England. The good people of Plymouth, indeed, in 1628, resolved to send him to England for his immoral and turbulent conduct before *Winthrop* came over.

Richard Bellingham was learned in the law, from study and practice, as well as correct in morals, and a lover and supporter of justice. He was long time of the board of assistants; and several years governor after the death of *Endicott*, in 1665, and once in the life time of *Winthrop*. He came over in 1634.

Thomas Lechford, an inhabitant of Boston from 1637 to 1641, was a lawyer, or attorney, by profession. But he found little business; as the people usually managed their own causes; and the governor and assistants discouraged him as an attorney; and in other respects withheld from him their favor and friendship. That his conduct was really dishonorable, does not appear: but he was accused of not being duly submissive to the judgment of the civil rulers; as he disapproved and censured their policy in ecclesiastical affairs. The difficulty is explained, by recollecting that he was an Episcopalian; and though he had been a non-conformist in some things before he left England, like *Blackstone* he was unwilling to submit to the discipline and modes of worship practised and enjoined in the colony. On one occasion, he was reprimanded by the court for pleading with the jury when the court was not sitting, but on his apology, or explanation, the censure was revoked. When he returned to England, he published a book, which contained many heavy charges against the government, as being intolerant and over-strict, but giving also generally, a true statement of the proceedings in religious concerns. The following declaration, however, was made by him in his book, “that wiser men than they, (the rulers in Massachusetts,) going into a new country and setting up a government for themselves, would probably have committed more mistakes than they did.”

After *Lechford*, no regular, learned attorney appears in the colony for a long period. A few persons, indeed, on some occasions, presumed to act as attorneys; but probably, they were not well-educated nor honorable characters. A common attorney at that period, was not held in much esteem. For a law was passed in 1662, excluding every one "who was a usual and common attorney in an inferior court from a seat in the house of deputies," or general assembly.

Lechford says, "there were four courts a year in Boston, in 1639;* to which there are appeals from the petit courts, [probably meaning a court before a single magistrate, or a town or county court,] and thence to the general court; from which, they say, there is no appeal.† The grand-jurors are charged by the governor; and chiefly under the heads of the *ten commandments*. But for want of a record and of a regard to precedents, the government is in danger of being arbitrary. They pretend that the word of God is a sufficient rule. It is true," he adds, "it is a sufficient rule, if well understood. But take care and despise not learning; nor the *worthy* lawyers of either gown, lest you repent too late."

In 1647, several law books were ordered from England, for the use of the governor and assistants, who then constituted the highest judicial tribunal in the colony, except that in some cases an appeal was allowed to the general court. What was usually called the *common law* in England, though very early recognized and regarded in the colony of Plymouth, was not generally acknowledged in Massachusetts before 1700. It was deemed necessary to give it authority, by particular statutes.‡ And yet where the acts of the colonial and provincial legislature were found to be deficient, it appears the common law was admitted to supply the defect, "that justice might be done and maintained." The same principle and practice may be detected in the proceedings and decisions of the supreme judicial court of the Commonwealth since the adoption of the present State Constitution in 1780. Little regard was given to the forms of law, for seventy years from the first settlement of Massachusetts: And, usually, the party managed his own cause himself, or had an intelligent friend to assist him; and there was not then a distinct public prosecuting officer for the government. Gov. Winthrop did not act as an attorney, in any case, it is believed; though he was well acquainted with the principles and forms of law. It was happy for the infant colony, that such learned, as well as worthy, characters, as *Winthrop*, *Bellingham* and *Bradstreet*, were members of it and enjoyed the confidence of the people. According to Randolph, the busy and troublesome enemy of the liberties of the people in Massachusetts, from 1675 to 1687, there were only two attorneys in Boston in 1680: And he advised a friend in England to send "two or three *honest* attorneys, if any such in nature."(!) It appears, however, as hinted above, that some persons assumed the character of attorneys at the courts. But they were not only illiterate; their honesty was suspicious; and they were charged "with encouraging a litigious spirit among the people."

Soon after the charter of William and Mary, in 1692, judicial courts were established by laws, viz. justice's courts, quarter sessions, common pleas, and a superior court of judicature: And this system continued till the revolution of 1775. In 1701, the superior court prescribed forms of writs; an oath was also required to be taken by attorneys, and regulations adopted for conducting business in all the courts of justice. Only two attorneys were allowed for one cause.

As has been already noticed, the highest judicial court was previously composed of the governor and assistants. The most eminent of these, after the first generation, who have been mentioned, were *Thomas Danforth*, *Samuel Symonds*, *William Stoughton*, *Francis Willoughby*, *John Richards*, *John Saffin*, *Bartholomew Gedney*, *Wait-Still Winthrop*, *Daniel Dennison*, *Samuel Nowell*, and *William Tailer*.§

* Held, no doubt, by the governor and assistants, which then formed the highest judicial court in the colony. This court continued till the first charter was annulled in 1684.

† It will be recollected, that the government of Massachusetts never allowed of appeals to the parent State. They resisted the claim whenever made, with great decision and pertinacity. It was enough that their laws were not repugnant to those of England. The expense of appeals was a great objection; but the kind of dependence it implied was a greater. While they acknowledged allegiance to the crown, they impugned the interference of parliament *in toto*; and king James himself once declared, "that the parliament had no authority in granting lands to or governing the colonies."

‡ "An extensive examination of the records of Plymouth and Massachusetts has satisfied me that our ancestors were not so ignorant of the principles, on which justice was administered in the mother country, as some have asserted; but I am also satisfied they were either in a great degree ignorant of the forms of legal proceedings, or considered them of little importance"—*GEO. BLISS*.

§ *Thomas Danforth* was some time deputy-governor, and many years one of the assistants—President of Maine when under the government of Massachusetts; an able and zealous defender of the rights of the people, in time of Charles II. and James II. *Symonds*, of Ipswich, was an assistant, one year deputy-governor, and learned in the law. *Willoughby* was deputy-governor in 1665–67, an advocate for charter rights. *Stoughton*, of Dorchester, one of the most learned men of his day, was deputy-governor and acting governor several years: *Richards* was of the board of assistants, and agent to England—*Saffin* was a member of the general court, and one of the assistants—*Gedney* was of Salem—*Winthrop* a grand-son of first governor. *Wait-Still Winthrop* was a justice also in 1696; chief justice in 1708 to 1717; and in 1699, a judge of vice-admiralty court. *Nathaniel Byfield* succeeded him in the latter office. *Dennison*, of Ipswich, able and learned—*Nowell*, a son of first secretary—*Tailer*, deputy-governor, an Episcopalian.

After the government was organized under the charter of 1692, the justices of the superior court of judicature were, William Stoughton, Thomas Danforth, Wait-Still Winthrop, Elisha Cooke, and Samuel Sewall. John Richards was appointed but did not accept, and Elisha Cooke was then commissioned. He was a zealous patriot and a popular man; but a physician. Wait-Still Winthrop resigned in 1701; and in 1708 was appointed chief justice, and continued nine years. Stoughton was Lieut. governor part of the time he acted as chief justice. He had a degree in Harvard College, 1650; and died in 1700. S. Sewall received a degree in Harvard College in 1671. In 1718, was created chief justice, and resigned in 1728. He was a great theologian, and Rev. Dr. Joseph Sewall of Boston was his son. In 1692, there was a special commission to constitute a court for the trial of those accused of witchcraft, viz. Nathaniel Saltonstall, John Richards, Bartholomew Gedney, Wait-Still Winthrop, Samuel Sewall, and *Capt. Sargeant*. There is a tradition that Saltonstall was not in favor of the sentence of death on those convicted of that pretended crime. William Brattle, in his account of the Salem witchcraft, says, that "Bradstreet, Danforth, Rev. Samuel Willard, and Increase Mather, did not approve of the condemnations, or executions." This was true also of Rev. Mr. *Moody*, then of Boston, (but sometime of Portsmouth,) who assisted some of the accused to escape and go out of the colony. Rev. Cotton Mather approved and encouraged the prosecutions.

Following those above named, we find *John Walley* as a justice of the superior court of judicature in 1700, who continued till his death in 1711. He was a native of Barnstable, son of a minister of that place. Several years one of the assistants before and after 1692; and a distinguished military character. He was second in command of the expedition against Quebec in 1690, under Sir William Phips. *John Saffin* was a short time a justice of the superior court of judicature in 1701 and 1702. He had been a member of the general court from Boston, and agent in England: he lived sometime at Bristol, then within the province of Massachusetts.

John Leverett was chief justice in 1702, and continued such till 1708, when he was chosen President of Harvard College. He had been a tutor in that seminary, and was one of the most accomplished scholars of his time. He received his first degree in 1680, and was grand-son of Gov. John Leverett. *Isaac Addington* had the appointment of a justice of the superior court of judicature in 1702; but held the office only one year.

John Hathorne, of Salem, was a judge of the same court for ten years, having been appointed in 1702. He was a son of a zealous defender of charter rights in 1665—80. *Jonathan Corwin* was commissioned in 1708, and continued till 1715. In 1712, *Benjamin Lynde*, of Salem, was appointed a justice, and in 1729, chief justice of that court, retaining the place till 1744. Lynde received the literary honors of Harvard College in 1686. *Addington Davenport* had a seat on the bench of this court in 1715, and held it twenty years; he took his first degree in Harvard College in 1689. *Nathaniel Thomas* was appointed in 1712, and continued about six years. He was of Plymouth County, and town of Marshfield; where his grandfather settled soon after the colony began.

In 1718, *Paul Dudley* was appointed a justice, and in 1745, the chief justice of the superior court of judicature. He was a graduate of Harvard College in the year 1690; a son of Gov. *Joseph Dudley*; and grand-son of first Gov. *Thomas Dudley*. He, as well as Leverett, was a tutor in the college; and both had the rare honor of being chosen members of the Royal Literary Society of London. Both *Joseph* and *Paul Dudley* were supporters of the royal prerogatives; and ready always to acquiesce in the orders and mandates of the British government. *Paul Dudley* was the founder of the Dudleyan Lecture, in Harvard College; which is given annually, on subjects of natural and revealed religion, and of the errors of popery. Edmund Quincy, John Cushing, Jonathan Remington, Richard Saltonstall, Thomas Graves, Stephen Sewall, and Nathaniel Hubbard, were justices, while Paul Dudley and Benjamin Lynde were the presiding judges. *Quincy*, of Braintree, from 1718 to 1737, being a graduate of Harvard College in 1699. *Cushing*, of Scituate, but not an alumnus of the College, was a justice from 1729 to 1733: *Jonathan Remington*, (of Watertown?) a graduate of Harvard College in 1696, and a tutor and fellow of the College several years. He had given much time to the law before he was made judge, to which he was appointed in 1733, and continued to 1744. *R. Saltonstall* was of Haverhill, of an ancient and highly respectable family, and a graduate of 1722. He was commissioned a justice of the court, 1736, and continued nineteen years. *T. Graves*, of Charlestown, and a graduate of Harvard College in 1703, was appointed a justice in 1737, and was only one year on the bench. *Stephen Sewall*, a native of Salem, and a graduate of 1721, was made a justice in 1739, and chief justice in 1752, on the death of Paul Dudley. He had been a tutor and librarian in Harvard College from 1728 till his appointment as a judge. He belonged to Dr. *Mayhew's* church; and it is presumed agreed with him mainly in his theological views. In a funeral sermon after his decease, Dr. Mayhew speaks of him in the highest terms, for his sincerity, piety, integrity, and benevolence. *N. Hubbard* was a judge little more

than one year in 1745 and 1746; he was more than sixty years of age when appointed. He received a degree in Harvard College in 1698: a son of Rev. W. Hubbard.

Benjamin Lynde, of Salem, and an alumnus of Harvard College in 1718, was commissioned as a justice of the S. C. of J. in 1745; and in 1771, as chief justice; but died soon after. He was son of the judge Lynde before named. *Chambers Russell*, of Charlestown, and a graduate of Harvard College in 1731, was a justice of the S. Court from 1752 to 1761. *Peter Oliver*, of Middleborough, and a graduate of Harvard College, 1730, was appointed a justice in 1756; and in 1772, was commissioned as chief justice. *Oliver* was strongly attached to the royal cause, and left Massachusetts, with others, usually called Refugees, in 1774. *Thomas Hutchinson* was chief justice from 1761 to 1769, when he became commander in chief of the Province, Governor Bernard having left the country. Mr. *Hutchinson* had been Speaker of the House of Representatives, a member of the council and judge of probate for the county of Suffolk. He received his first degree in Harvard College in 1727, before he was seventeen. *Edmund Trowbridge* had a commission for the court in 1767; was a citizen of Cambridge and a graduate of Harvard College in 1728. He had received a regular law education; and was one of the very few lawyers by profession who were justices of the court before the Revolution. *Trowbridge* and *Cushing* did not leave the Province at that period. *Cushing* was a firm friend to the liberties of the colonies; and afterwards received the highest judicial honors of the Commonwealth. *Foster Hutchinson*, who was a graduate of Harvard College in 1743, was appointed a justice of the said court, 1771, and left the Province in 1775. *William Cushing*, of Scituate, and a graduate in Harvard College with the class of 1751, was commissioned as a justice of the court in 1772. *Nathaniel Ropes*, of Salem, was appointed the same year as one of the justices of that court, and left the bench in 1773. He was one of the class, graduated at Harvard College in 1745. *William Browne*, of Salem, and a graduate of Harvard College in 1755, was appointed to a seat on the bench of same court in 1774. He also left the Province in 1775, and was afterwards governor of the Island of Bermuda. *Oliver*, *Trowbridge*, *F. Hutchinson*, *Cushing* and *Browne* were justices of the court when the Revolution began in spring of 1775.

After the assumption by Massachusetts of an independent government in 1775, and before the adoption of the State Constitution in 1780, the justices of the Superior Court were as follow—*John Adams*, in October, 1775, chief justice; who accepted the office, but did not take a seat on the bench, as he found it incompatible with his duties, as a member of the continental congress; and he soon after resigned. *William Cushing*, a justice of the court before the Revolution: *Robert T. Paine*, then a member of the continental congress, who declined: *Nathaniel P. Sargeant*, a highly respectable lawyer of Haverhill in the county of Essex, who also declined the office at that time: and *William Reed*, then of Reading in the county of Middlesex, who declined on account of "feeble health, and numerous family cares;" as he stated in his reply to the note informing him of his appointment. He had previously lived in Boston, and was a justice of the court of C. Pleas for Suffolk in 1772; and also assistant judge in the Vice Admiralty Court some time.

The eminent public services of *John Adams* are well known. Judge *Cushing* was afterwards chief justice of that court, and then of the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth; and remained in that station till 1789, when he was commissioned a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1796, he was appointed chief justice of that court, but declined.* His health was delicate and feeble at that time; and he died in 1810 or 1811. *Jedediah Foster*, of Brookfield, and *James Sullivan*, then of Groton, were also appointed justices of S. C. of Judicature in 1776. *Sullivan* resigned in 1782; and was afterwards many years attorney general of the Commonwealth, and was twice chosen governor; but died in December of the second year, being 1808. *J. Foster* died in 1779. He was a graduate of Harvard College, 1744. *James Warren*, of Plymouth, was appointed in 1776, but declined. He was a graduate of Harvard College in 1745; the sheriff of Plymouth county; member of general court several years; president of the provincial congress and of the house of representatives at a later period.

Caleb Strong was appointed a Justice of S. J. court in 1782, but declined. He was a graduate of H. C., 1764. He was Governor of the State eleven years; before which he was a Rep. of Gen. Court, a member of Congress, under the Confederation, and Senator, after the adoption of the Federal Constitution of 1787-8: a member of the General Convention which formed that Constitution; of that which adopted it in Massachusetts; and of the Convention for forming the Constitution of Massachusetts, in 1779-80.

Nathaniel Peaslee Sargeant was appointed chief justice of the S. J. Court in 1790, having been appointed a side judge of the same court, 1776, and died in 1792. He also was educated in Harvard College, where he was graduated, in 1750. Judge Sargeant

* John Jay of the State of New York was the first chief justice of that court.

was a son of the Rev. Christopher Sargeant of Methuen, and a grand-son of Col. Nathaniel Peaslee of Haverhill. He was zealous for the adoption of the Federal Constitution, as appears from a letter to his cousin the Hon. Joseph Badger, senior, of Gilmanton, N. H., dated March 19, 1788; and he filled the office of judge with ability and impartiality.

It has been observed that very few regularly educated lawyers were Judges before the revolution; according to one eminent man of the legal profession, lately deceased, not more than three; viz. Paul Dudley, E. Trowbridge and W. Cushing, but others have supposed that Stephen Sewall, Benjamin Lynde, John Cushing, and W. Browne had read law, or officiated as Justices in the inferior courts.*

Increase Sumner of Roxbury, and a graduate of Harvard College 1767, was appointed a judge of the S. J. Court in 1782, and remained on the bench till 1797, when he was chosen Governor of the Commonwealth. He was elected in 1798, and again in 1799; and died the first of June of the last year. *David Sewall* of York, Maine, a graduate of Harvard College in 1755; was appointed a Justice of the S. Court of Judicature in 1777, and continued till 1789, when he was appointed Judge of the federal court for the District of Maine. This office he held till he was nearly eighty-five years old, with his mental powers bright and vigorous. *Francis Dana*, of Cambridge, a graduate of Harvard College, 1762, was appointed a justice of the S. J. Court in 1784; and chief justice in 1792, soon after the death of Judge Sargeant. He resigned in 1806, and died in 1811;—an eminent lawyer, and an able statesman; he was son of Richard Dana, of Boston, and read law with E. Trowbridge. In 1779, he was employed by the Continental Congress, in a diplomatic mission to Russia. *Theophilus Bradbury* of Newburyport, and a graduate of Harvard College in 1757; was made a justice of the S. J. Court in 1797, and continued on the bench till 1803. He had been a member of Congress, and long an eminent practitioner in the courts of law. He resided in Portland some years, as a lawyer, before the revolution. *Robert T. Paine*, a graduate of Harvard College in 1749; sometime an eminent lawyer in Taunton and Boston; a member of the first Provincial Congress, afterwards of the first Continental Congress, and many years attorney-general of Massachusetts; was appointed a justice of the S. J. Court in 1790, and continued till 1804, when he resigned. *Nathan Cushing* of Scituate, a graduate of Harvard College in 1763, was appointed a justice of the S. J. Ct. in 1790; and resigned in 1800. He was judge of Admiralty Court for the southern district of Massachusetts in 1776, &c. He was the only judge of the S. J. Court, after the adoption of the State Constitution, in 1780, who was not an educated lawyer. *Reed, Foster* and *Warren*, appointed in 1775 and 1776, had not a regular law education. In 1800, *Simeon Strong* of Amherst, and a graduate of Yale College in 1756, was commissioned a justice of the Sup. J. Ct., 1801, and remained on the bench till his death, in 1805. He had the degree of LL. D. in Harvard College. *Thomas Dawes* of Boston, a graduate of Harvard College in 1777, was made a justice of the S. J. Court in 1792, and resigned in 1802. He was afterwards Judge of the Municipal Court for Boston, and then Judge of Probate for Suffolk county. He had a high reputation as a classical scholar, and for his knowledge of polite literature. *Samuel Sewall*, of Marblehead, but a native of Boston, and a graduate of Harvard College in 1776,† was commissioned a justice of the S. J. Court, in 1800; and in 1813, on the decease of Theophilus Parsons, was created chief justice of that court; having held his seat by his first appointment until that time. He died suddenly in June 1814, less than a year after his appointment as chief justice. He had been a member of Congress several years before he was appointed judge, and ranked among the most able and faithful Representatives in the federal government. Of commerce, and commercial and maritime law, he had more knowledge than most others, whether judges or legislators.

George Thacher, of Biddeford, Maine, but a native of Yarmouth, Barnstable county, and a graduate of Harvard College in 1776; was appointed a justice of the S. J. Court in 1801; and retained a seat on the bench till 1824 when he resigned. He also had been a member of Congress several years before his appointment as judge. *Theodore Sedgwick* of Stockbridge, a graduate of Yale College in 1765, was commissioned as a justice of the S. J. Court in 1802, and held his seat till his death in 1814. He had been a member of Congress several years; speaker of H. of Representatives thereof, and a Federal Senator for four or five years. He was sometime also Speaker of H. of R. of Massachusetts. *Daniel Davis*, of Portland, was appointed Solicitor General in 1802, and continued in that office till his death in 1835. He was a native of Barnstable, and was prepared for college in 1780; but did not become a member. He had been a Senator in the legislature of Massachusetts. *Theophilus Parsons*, sometime of Newburyport, and then of Boston, a grad-

* James Otis took occasion to express his high respect for the Court in 1777, and hinted at the legal ability of the Justices, in comparison with those who composed the court before the revolution. Wm. Cushing was then chief justice, and an able lawyer. In 1770—1774, P. Oliver was chief justice, and had been a country trader or manufacturer.

† Mr. Sewall read law in the office of Francis Dana, of Cambridge. He was grandson of the Rev. Dr. Sewall, of Boston.

uate of Harvard College in 1769, and one of the most eminent jurists in the State, was appointed chief justice of the S. J. C., in 1806, soon after the resignation of Chief Justice Dana. He sustained that high office with great ability and learning, and to the general approbation of the community, till his decease in October, 1813. He had been much in political life before he was a judge, though his practice as a lawyer was very extensive. He was often a member of the General Court; and had great influence as a delegate in the Convention in this State, which adopted the federal constitution in February, 1788.

In 1806, *Isaac Parker*, then of Portland, but a native of Boston, a graduate of Harvard College in 1786, was appointed a justice of the S. J. Court. He had been offered the place before, but declined it. He read law in the office of Wm. Tudor of Boston; and first settled at Castine as an attorney. He was early chosen a Representative to the General Court, and a member of Congress; he then removed to Portland, and was some years Marshal of the United States for the District of Maine. After his appointment as a judge, he resided in Boston; and on the death of Judge Sewall in June 1814, he was commissioned as chief justice; and in that station remained till his death in 1830. He was highly respected as a judge, and esteemed as a man. The office of chief justice was afterwards conferred on *Lemuel Shaw*, a native of Barnstable, and a graduate of H. C. in 1800, who still holds this responsible situation.

Daniel Dewey, of Williamstown, and a graduate of Williams College, was appointed a justice of the S. J. Court in 1814, and died in 1815, while in that office. *Charles Jackson*, of Boston, but a native of Newburyport, and a graduate of Harvard College in 1793, was appointed a justice of that Court in 1813; and after holding the office ten years, resigned, on account of very feeble health. It is believed that he and Judge Dawes were the youngest persons ever appointed justices of the Supreme J. Court. Judge Parker, however, was very little older. *William Prescott*, of Boston, was offered the appointment, in 1813, but declined it.

Samuel Putnam, of Salem, and a graduate of Harvard College in 1787, was appointed a justice of the S. J. Court in 1814, and now (1841) constitutes one of that high judicial tribunal. *Samuel S. Wilde*, of Hallowell, Me., but a native of Taunton, Ms., and a graduate of Dartmouth college in 1789, was appointed a justice of that court in 1815 and still retains his seat on the bench. *Levi Lincoln*, of Worcester, was appointed a justice in 1823, and resigned in 1825, on being elected governor of the Commonwealth. Mr. Lincoln was graduated at Harvard College in the year 1802. *Marcus Morton*, of Taunton, and a graduate of Brown University in 1803; was appointed a justice of the S. J. Court in 1825, and continued in that office till January, 1840, when he resigned, being then elected governor of the State.

The Supreme Judicial Court was established in 1781; instead of the Superior Court of Judicature, and consisted of a chief justice and four associate justices. In 1805, it was organized anew, in some respects; when one of the justices held the court for jury trials, and not where the crime involved capital punishment. In such case, three of the justices were required to hold the court. And in other cases before the court of *nisi prius*, the party, dissatisfied with the judgment or opinions of the justice holding it, might file exceptions to the same, and have the judgment of the majority of the justices thereon. Chancery powers were given to the S. J. Court, in 1785, 1799, and in 1818; or laws were passed giving remedies in equity. That court is also the Supreme Court of Probate; and has authority in cases of divorce and alimony; but there must be three justices to decide. The S. J. Court has also appellate jurisdiction in most cases originally tried in the C. C. Pleas; and in the Municipal Court for the City of Boston. The Municipal Court in Boston was established in March, 1800. It has jurisdiction in cases for crimes committed in that City, similar to that of Courts of Common Pleas, in and for the different counties in the State.*

John Lowell, of Boston, a graduate of Harvard College, in 1760, was appointed judge of the District Court of the United States, for Massachusetts, in 1789 or '90; and in 1801, chief justice of the Circuit Court of the United States, under a law of Congress of that year for a Circuit Court distinct from the District and Supreme Courts. *Jeremiah Smith*, of New Hampshire, and *Benjamin Bourne*, of Rhode Island, were the associate justices of that court; and *John Davis*, of Boston, was made judge of the federal court for the district of Massachusetts. He was a native of Plymouth, and a graduate of Harvard College in 1781. He is still (1841) judge of that court. He read law with Oakes Angier, of Bridgewater.

* It is gratifying to observe, that all the judges of the S. J. Court have been professors of religion, though the law requires no such qualification. In March, 1800, the number of justices of the S. J. Court was fixed at seven, by act of the Legislature; as Maine was then a part of Massachusetts; and the business for the justices in that *District* occupied much of their time. This act continued in force for five years only. In 1805, the *nisi prius* terms of the S. J. Court were provided; which were held by one justice for common jury trials. But three were necessary in capital cases, and on law questions. In 1790, the salaries of the justices of the S. J. Court were fixed by law; before that time they were paid by special grants from the General Court. In 1806, their salaries were raised, and again in 1809 advanced and declared permanent.

Robert Auchmuty, Jr., of Boston, was judge of the Vice Admiralty Court in Massachusetts in 1768, and till 1774. He was a son of *Robert Auchmuty*, an eminent barrister in Boston for several years before that period. *Jonathan Sewall*, a graduate of Harvard College in 1748, was the king's attorney for the province from 1767 to 1774, when he was appointed judge of the Vice Admiralty Court for Nova Scotia.

After Wait-Still Winthrop and Nathaniel Byfield, John Menzies of the faculty of advocates from Scotland, was judge of the Vice Admiralty Court—Robert Auchmuty after Menzies and Chambers Russell a short time after Auchmuty. They had power to appoint a deputy judge of the court. Under *Andros*, Joseph Dudley was chief justice: Like governor like judge! During a part of the last century, about 1745, the general court insisted on the right to choose the attorney general, but the governor and council usually appointed him. They probably thought it best to be conciliating; and the House of Representatives gave up their claim to elect.

John Overing was an attorney in Boston about the middle of the last century, and attorney general before Edmund Trowbridge.

Samuel Quincy was an eminent barrister in Boston before the Revolution, and a brother of the celebrated Josiah Quincy, Jr. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1754. He was sometime the king's solicitor in Massachusetts; and was engaged with *R. T. Paine*, in conducting the trial of Capt. Preston and some of his company for firing on the people in State Street, Boston, March 5, 1770; the Attorney General, *Sewall*, being then unwell. Mr. Quincy left the Province in 1775, and was afterwards Attorney General in the Island of Antigua. Samuel Quincy, a graduate of 1782, and sometime an attorney in Roxbury, was his son; he afterwards lived in Berkshire county. *James Putnam*, of Worcester was appointed Attorney General in 1774, when Jonathan Sewall received a commission as Judge of Admiralty. Putnam also left the country in 1775.

The justices of the Court of C. Pleas for Suffolk in 1773 were Eliakim Hutchinson, William Reed, Nathaniel Hatch and Thomas Hutchinson, Jr.; and Foster Hutchinson, Judge of Probate as well as a justice of the Superior Court of Judicature. The barristers in Boston in 1774 were Samuel Quincy, Benjamin Kent, a graduate of Harvard College, 1727, Andrew Cazneau, Samuel Fitch, a graduate of Yale College, 1742, Samuel Swift, of Harvard College, 1735, John Adams, 1755, Jeremiah Gridley, Harvard College, 1725, James Otis, 1743, S. S. Blowers, Harvard College, 1763. R. T. Paine then lived in Taunton. In the whole province there were then forty barristers. Of the Suffolk bar, at that time, who were not barristers, were Thomas Danforth, a graduate of Harvard College, 1762, and sometime a tutor in the college: Samuel Sewall, of Harvard College, 1761; Josiah Quincy, Jr. a graduate of Harvard College, 1763, and the celebrated patriot; Jonathan Williams Austin, Harvard College, 1769; Benjamin Hichborn, Harvard College, 1768. *Jonathan Belcher*, son of Gov. B. a graduate of Harvard College in 1728, was a barrister in Boston, and afterwards chief justice, and Lieut. Gov. of Nova Scotia. *William Shirley*, governor of the Province many years, and a great military character, who came from England and settled in Boston, 1736, was a practising attorney before he was governor. *William Bollan* came with Shirley, or soon after him, and married his daughter. He was an attorney in Boston several years; and afterwards the able and faithful agent for the Province in England. *John Read*, a graduate of Harvard University in 1697, was the most eminent lawyer in Massachusetts in the former part of the last century. Robert Auchmuty, father and son, were barristers or attorneys, and the latter was judge of the Vice Admiralty Court in the Province in 1768. Richard Dana, father of chief justice Dana, a graduate of Harvard College in 1718, was an eminent lawyer in Boston, and an ardent patriot. He died in 1772.

The judges of the Court of C. Pleas for Suffolk Co. in 1776, soon after the government of Massachusetts was organized anew in July, 1775 were, *Thomas Cushing*, chief justice; and soon after, judge of Probate. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1744; an ardent whig; a member of the continental congress in 1774 and '75. In 1780 he was Lieut. Gov., and before that time had been speaker of the house of representatives. *John Hill* and *Samuel Pemberton*, of Boston, and *Samuel Niles* also, of Braintree, were then commissioned as justices of that court. *Richard Cranch* was made a justice in 1780; and Edmund Quincy in 1781, both of Braintree. Quincy was a graduate of Harvard College in 1752; and Samuel Niles in 1731.*

At the C. of C. Pleas, April, 1776, Thomas Edwards and Jonathan Williams Austin, both of Boston, were admitted attorneys. Austin received a degree at Harvard College in 1769; and Edwards in 1771. Austin delivered the Oration on the 5th of March, 1778, and was afterwards lost at sea in an armed vessel. Edwards was in the land military service, and on some occasions acted as judge advocate. The other attorneys in Suffolk, at that period—from 1776 to 1780—were Benjamin Kent, *John Lowell*, before named,

* The Court of C. Pleas was holden at Braintree in April, 1776; at Dedham in July, 1776; in Braintree, October, 1776, and in Boston, January, 1777.

who removed to Boston in 1777: *Benjamin Hichborn*, before mentioned, a graduate of Harvard College in 1768, the orator on the 5th March, 1777; died in 1820, at the age of 72: *Increase Sumner*, of Roxbury, already named; afterwards judge of the S. J. Court and governor of the State: *Perez Morton*, of the class of 1771, deputy secretary of the State in 1775, 1776, *Samuel Adams* being secretary; Mr. Morton was also speaker of the house of representatives, and attorney general of the Commonwealth several years: *Israel Keith*, of the class of 1771, who was sometime adjutant general, and afterwards removed to Vermont: *William Tudor*, a graduate of Harvard College in 1769; a Lt. Col. in the Continental army; judge advocate on several occasions; State senator and secretary of the Commonwealth in 1808 and 1809, and clerk of the S. J. Court: *Fisher Ames*, of Dedham, a graduate in Harvard College, 1774, a member of congress for Suffolk district several years; chosen president of Harvard University, but declined—died in 1808; some years after in Norfolk county (established, 1793) but in feeble health latter part of his life. *Edward H. Robbins*, of the class (Harvard College) 1775, a native of Milton, where he first engaged in the practise of law; afterwards, 1786, he removed into Boston. He was speaker of the house of representatives, lieut. governor, and judge of probate in Norfolk county; he read law with O. Angier, and J. Sprague.

Benjamin Pratt should have been mentioned before. He was a native of that part of Hingham called Cohasset, of the class of 1737, Harvard College. As a classical scholar he had a high reputation, and was first among the legal characters of his day. He died in New York, 1770, having there been chief justice of the highest court in that province for several years: *Christopher Gore*, a native of Boston, and a graduate in 1776, of Harvard College; studied law with judge John Lowell, and began practice in Boston, 1779 or 80. He was the first attorney of the Federal district court in 1789; Commissioner in England under the treaty of 1794; governor of Massachusetts one year, and a senator of the U. States in 1814: *Royal Tyler* of Roxbury was a graduate of Harvard College in 1776; resided sometime at Braintree, before Norfolk county was established; and afterwards removed to Vermont, where he was chief justice of the superior court: *Samuel Sewall*, of the class of 1776, Harvard College, studied law with judge Dana, and after residing sometime in Boston removed to Marblehead: *Thomas Daves*, of 1777, Harvard College; studied law with B. Hichborn, and was a practising attorney in Boston from 1780 to 1792, when he was made a justice of S. J. Court: *Shearjashub Bourne*, of Barnstable, where he had practised law many years, and had been a representative in congress, 1792 and 1793. He had his degree at Harvard University in 1764. Soon after he removed to Boston, 1802, he was made first justice of Common Pleas for the county of Suffolk; which office he held a few years and till his death: *William Wetmore* was educated in Harvard University, 1770; studied law with William Pynchon of Salem, was in the practice in Boston as early as 1778; afterwards was in Essex county, then sometime in Hancock county, Maine, and again in Boston, where he was chief justice of the C. C. Pleas. Wetmore and Bourne were both barristers: *Nathan Rice*, a graduate of Harvard University in 1773; and *John Thaxter*, a native of Hingham, and a graduate of Harvard University in 1774; were students in the office of *John Adams*, Braintree, in 1774 and 1775. But *Rice* entered the American army in 1776 as a major; and was afterwards a Lt. Colonel. He had a Colonel's commission in the provisional army of 1799, and afterwards removed to Vermont, where he died in 1835: *John Thaxter* was sometime the instructor of John Q. Adams, and afterwards secretary to his Excellency *John Adams*, his law-teacher, while ambassador to the courts of France and Great Britain. He settled as a lawyer in Haverhill, 1785, and died in a few years.

In 1804, a reporter of decisions in the S. J. Court was appointed; a very important officer; and the publication of these decisions has added much to the uniformity and certainty of judicial decrees. E. Williams, D. A. Tyng, and O. Pickering, Reporters.

The Circuit Court of C. Pleas was established in 1811; and in 1814, a district court of C. Pleas for the town of Boston to consist of one judge. *Harrison Gray Otis* was commissioned for the court the same year.

A Tabular View of Attorneys in Suffolk County, after those before named.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Birth Place.</i>	<i>Where Ed.</i>	<i>When Grad.</i>	<i>Read Law with.</i>	<i>Admitted to Bar.</i>	<i>Died.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
George Richards Minot	Boston	Harv. Univ.	1778	William Tudor	1781	1802	Judge of Probate and of Boston Municipal Court.
Benjamin Lincoln	Hingham	"	1777	Francis Dana	1781	1790	
Rufus Greene Amory	Boston	"	1778	John Lowell	1782	1835	
James Hughes	Boston	"	1780	B. Hichborn	1783	1800	Rep. and Senator in Congress and in State of Massachusetts.
Samuel Dexter, L.L. D.	Dedham	"	1781	Levi Lincoln	1784	1816	Representative in Gen. Court, Sheriff and Judge of Probate.
Joseph Hall	Boston	"	1781	B. Hichborn	1784	—	
Edward Sohler	Boston	"	1781	John Lowell	1784	1795	Rep. and Sen. in Gen. Court & Judge of Fed. D. Court.
John Davis, L.L. D.	Plymouth	"	1781	O. Angier	1784	—	
Edward Gray	Boston	"	1782	J. Sullivan and J. Hall	1785	1810	
Samuel C. Johnsonot	Boston	"	1783	J. Sullivan	1787	1791	[Boston Court & Mayor of Boston.
Harrison G. Ous, L.L. D.	Boston	"	1783	John Lowell	1786		Speaker of H., Pres. of Sen., Rep. & Sen. Cong., Judge of
William Prescott, L.L. D.	Pepperell	"	1783	Nathan Dane	1787		Sometime in Essex Co., Mem. of G. Court & of the Council.
Artemas Ward	Shrewsbury	"	1783	J. Sprague	1786		Rep. to Cong., Sen. & Mem of Coun. in Ms. C. J. of C. C. P.
John Rowe	Boston	"	1783	John Lowell	1788	1794	Some time in Essex Co.
William Amory	Boston	"	1784	John Lowell	1787	1794	
Thomas Williams	Roxbury	"	1784	J. Lowell and S. Quincy	1787	1820	Representative from Boston.
Thomas Crafts	Boston	"	1785	Christopher Gore	1788	1798	Some time in Maine and in Vermont where he died.
Samuel Andrews	Boston	"	1786	B. Hichborn	1790	1841	
Joseph Blake	Rutland	"	1786	B. Hichborn	1790		
John Lowell, L.L. D.	Newburyport	"	1786	John Lowell	1790	1840	Representative and Senator in Massachusetts.
Isaac Parker, L.L. D.	Boston	"	1786	William Tudor	1789	1830	Representative to Congress, Chief Just. Sup. Jud. Court.
Fortescue Vernon	Braintree	"	1780	Theophilus Parsons	1784	1800	Consul in a Foreign port.
John Q. Adams, L.L. D.	Braintree	"	1787	John Adams	1790		Sen. in Cong., For. Envoy, Sec. of State, Pres. of U. States.
William Cranch	Braintree	"	1787	J. Sprague	1790		Chief Justice of Court, District of Columbia.
John M. Forbes	Boston	"	1787	Thomas Dawes	1791	1830	Charge d'Affaires at —.
John Phillips	Boston	"	1788	Theophilus Parsons	1791	1823	President of Senate, Justice C. C. P., Mayor of Boston.
George Blake	Hingham	"	1789	Theophilus Parsons	1792		District Attorney for U. S., Sen. in State of Massachusetts.
Asaph Churchill	Plympton	"	1789	Christopher Gore	1793		Removed to Milton in Norfolk Co.
Ebenezer Gay	Boston	"	1789	Christopher Gore	1793	1820	Some time in India, a Poet.
John Lathrop	Boston	"	1789	Christopher Gore	1793		
Robert Paine	Taunton	"	1789	I. Thaxter	1792	1798	Justice of C. C. Pleas. Member of Council.
Thomas B. Adams	Boston	"	1790	Christopher Gore	1793	1828	Clerk of S. J. Court. Rep.
John Callender	Boston	"	1790	William Tudor	1793	1832	Rep. to Cong., Sen. in Mass., J. of Mun. C., Mayor of Bos.
Josiah Quincy, L.L. D.	Braintree	"	1790	—	1793		Became a merchant early.
Bossenger Foster	Boston	"	1787	—	1790	1796	Went to Europe as a merchant.
Benjamin Beale	Braintree	"	1787	—	1790		

Names.	Birth Place.	Where Ed.	When Grad.	Read Law with.	Admitted to Bar.	Died.	Remarks.
Benjamin Whitman	Bridgewater	Br. Univ.	1793	J. Thomas	1791	1840	Representative to General Court, Justice of Police Court.
Robert Treat Paine	Boston	Harv. Univ.	1792	T. Parsons	1795	1810	A Poet.
Benjamin Whitwell	Boston	"	1790	J. Sprague	1793	1825	Some time in Kennebec Co., Me. Rep. from Boston.
Charles P. Phelps	Hadley	"	1791	Theophilus Parsons	1794		Removed to Hadley. Representative to General Court.
William Sullivan, LL. D.	Berwick, Me.	"	1792	J. Sullivan	1795	1840	Senator and Representative in Massachusetts.
John Williams	Boston	"	1792	B. Hichborn	1795		Attornies in Suffolk County in 1788 and 1789, but removed soon.
Samuel Doggett, {							
John Lovell							
Jeremiah Mason, LL. D.							
Francis Gardner	Leominster	Yale Coll.	1793	— Bradley, in Vermont	1792		Many years in New Hampshire, Senator to Congress.
Charles Jackson, LL. D.	Newburyport	Harv. Univ.	1793	R. West	1796	1835	Rep. in Cong. for N. H. Settled sometime in Keene, N. H.
Benjamin Parsons	Brimfield	"	1795	Theophilus Parsons	1796		A Just. of S. J. C. from 1813 to '23; resigned from ill health.
Francis C. Lowell	Newburyport	Yale Coll.	1793	John Lowell	1797	1813	Some time in Suffolk, and Representative in General Court.
Charles Paine	Boston	Harv. Univ.	1793	Robert Treat Paine	1797	1803	Became a manufacturer.
Benjamin Gorham	Charlestown	"	1795	Theophilus Parsons	1798		Representative from Boston.
Francis D. Channing	Newport	"	1794	J. Bartlett and others	1797	1810	Representative in Congress and in State Legislature.
Edward Jackson	Boston	"	1794		1797	1815	Representative in State Legislature.
Samuel A. Dorr	Boston	"	1795	J. Sullivan	1793		Clerk of the Court.
John Heard	Ipswich	"	1795	J. Davis	1798	1839	Became a merchant and was some time abroad.
Charles Davis	Boston	"	1796	J. Sullivan	1799	1816	Register and Judge of Probate.
John Pickering, LL. D.	Salem	"	1796	Tilghman, Phil. & S. Putnam	1800		Representative from Boston.
C. P. Sumner	Milton	"	1796	G. R. Minot & J. Quincy	1800	1839	Senator and Councillor in Massachusetts.
Peter O. Thacher	Boston	"	1796	J. Sullivan	1801		Sheriff of Suffolk.
Thomas O. Selfridge	Boston	"	1797	Christopher Gore	1801	1815	Rep. in Gen. Court, County Adv., & Judge of Municipal Court.
Richard Sullivan	Boston	"	1798	J. Sullivan	1801		[and Council of Massachusetts.
Thomas Welsh	Boston	"	1798	J. Q. Adams	1802	1830	Became a merchant and was a member of H. Rep., Senate,
Samuel D. Parker	Boston	"	1799	J. Mason & R. G. Amory	1802		Representative and Senator in Massachusetts.
Luther Richardson	Boston	"	1799	C. Paine	1802	1810	County Attorney for Suffolk.
W. H. Sumner	Roxbury	"	1799	J. Davis	1802		
Loammi Baldwin	Woburn	"	1800	A. Ward	1803	1838	Representative from Boston and Adjutant General.
John Knapp	Boston	"	1800	J. Davis & H. G. Otis	1803		Senator, Councillor, and Engineer.
Israel Munroe	Barnstable	"	1800	— Everett, N. H.	1803	1830	Representative in General Court.
Lemuel Shaw, LL. D.	Boston	"	1801	J. Sullivan	1803		Removed to New York.
George Sullivan	Salisbury, N. H.	"	1801	Christopher Gore	1804		Senator, Chief Justice of Supreme Judicial Court.
Daniel Webster, LL. D.	Wilton, N. H.	Dart. Coll.	1804	L. Lincoln	1807		Removed to New York. [State of U. S.
Timothy Fuller	Boston	Harv. Univ.	1801	J. Sullivan	1804		Sometime at Portsmouth, Rep. and Sen. to Cong. and Sec. of
James T. Austin, LL. D.	Boston	"	1802	Joseph Hall	1805		Rep. in Cong., Speaker of House, and Member of Senate.
William Minot	Boston	"	1802	R. G. Amory	1805		Attorney General and State Senator.
Andrew Ritchie	Boston	"	1802		1805		Representative and Councillor.
							Senator and Representative; became a merchant.

Alexander Townsend	Boston	Harv. Univ.	1802	Christopher Gore	1805	1830	Representative.
James Savage	Boston	"	1803	J. Parker and S. Dexter.	1806		Representative, Senator and Councillor.
Samuel Hubbard, LL. D.	Boston	Yale Coll.	1802	C. Jackson, Judge Chauncey	1806		Representative and Senator.
Augustus Peabody	Andover	Dart. Coll.	1803	Timothy Bigelow	1807		Representative from Boston.
Thomas J. Eckley	Boston	Harv. Univ.	1803	S. Dexter	1806		
Thompson Miller	Middleboro'	Br. Univ.	1803	I. Thomas	1808	1837	
Joseph E. Smith	Maine	Harv. Univ.	1804	M. Smith	1808		
Benjamin Guild	Boston	"	1804	C. Jackson	1808		
Joseph Harrington		Yale	1803	T. Bigelow	1808		
William Simmons	Hanover	Harv. Univ.	1804	I. Thomas	1808		Justice of Boston Police Court.
Benjamin R. Nichols	Salem	"	1804	S. Putnam	1808		Representative to Legislature of Massachusetts.
John Stickney	Newburyport	"	1804	— Paddleford	1808	1832	Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas.
Samuel K. Williams	Taunton	Br. Univ.	1805	C. Jackson	1808		
David S. Greenough	Roxbury	Harv. Univ.	1805			1823	Representative from Boston.
Daniel Bliss Ripley	Concord	"	1805			1820	Moved out of the State.
Charles Shaw	Bath	"	1805			1825	Moved out of the State.
William D. Sohier	Boston	"	1805	Christopher Gore	1808		
A. H. Everett, LL. D.	Boston	"	1806	John Q. Adams	1810		Senator, State of Massachusetts. Envoy to Spain.
James C. Merrill	Haverhill	"	1807	John Varnum	1811		Justice of Police Court. Senator of Massachusetts.
John Gallison	Marblehead	"	1807	J. Story and W. Prescott.	1810	1820	Removed to Vermont.
Z. G. Whitman	Hanover	"	1807	B. Whitman	1811	1839	
George Ticknor	Boston	Dart. Coll.	1807	W. Prescott	1811		
Josiah P. Cooke	Keene	"	1807	T. Cooke	1811		
Moses Draper	Dedham	Harv. Univ.	1808	T. Williams	1812		Professor of French and Spanish languages in Harv. Univ.
Henry Codman	Boston	"	1808	W. Sullivan	1812		
Stephen Hooper	Newburyport	"	1808	A. Ward	1812	1825	Senator and Representative of Massachusetts.
Benjamin Rand		"	1808		1811		Representative of Massachusetts.
Thomas Powers		Br. Univ.	1808		1812		Clerk of Boston Police Court.
Edward T. Channing	Newport	Harv. Univ.	1808	F. D. Channing	1812		Professor of Oratory in Harvard University.
Horatio Bigelow	Cambridge	"	1809	L. Baldwin, R. G. Harper	1813	1823	Moved out of the State.
Francis C. Gray	Salem	"	1809	W. Prescott	1813		Senator and Representative in Massachusetts.
William Little	Boston	"	1809			1828	
Henry B. Smith	Boston	"	1809				
Francis Bassett	Sandwich	"	1810	T. Bigelow	1814		Representative in Gen. Court, Clerk of Dist. Fed. Court.
Abel Cushing	Hingham	Br. Univ.	1810	E. Gay	1814		Representative and Senator, Massachusetts. Notary Public.
Thomas A. Dexter	Boston	Harv. Univ.	1810	W. Prescott	1814	1839	
William Gale	Boston	"	1810	G. Blake	1814		
George Gay	Dedham	"	1810	J. Richardson	1814		Judge of Probate, and Tutor in Harvard University.
Willard Phillips	Bridgewater	"	1810	A. Hilliard	1814		Reporter of decisions in Supreme Judicial Court.
Octavius Pickering	Salem	"	1811	T. Pickering	1814		Became merchant.
Henry J. Tudor	Boston	"	1811	J. Savage	1814		Representative in General Court of Massachusetts.
Charles P. Curtis	Boston	"	1811	W. Sullivan	1815		Representative in General Court of Massachusetts.
Henry H. Fuller	N. H.	"	1811	Spencer, of Albany, and	1814		
				[others			

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Birth Place.</i>	<i>Where Ed.</i>	<i>When Grad.</i>	<i>Read Law with.</i>	<i>Admitted to Bar.</i>	<i>Died.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Abraham Moore	Salem	Harv. Univ.	1806	L. Lawrence & S. Dana	1810		Representative, Senator and Councilor in Massachusetts.
Phineas Blair	Boston	"	1811	E. P. Ashmun	1810		Representative and Reporter Circuit Court of United States.
John C. Gray	Boston	"	1811	S. Dexter & W. Sullivan	1814		Senator and Editor of newspaper.
William P. Mason	West Hampton	"	1811	W. Sullivan	1810		Representative of Boston.
Nathan Hale	Taunton	W'ns. Coll.	1804	Peter O. Thacher	1813		Representative in Congress and Massachusetts Legislature.
Bradford Sumner	Cavendish, Vt.	Br. Univ.	1808	J. Burrill & J. Richardson	1811		Senator in Massachusetts Legislature.
Richard Fletcher	Walpole	Dart. Coll.	1806	Daniel Webster	1814		Representative from Boston.
George Morey	Boston	Harv. Univ.	1811	L. Lawrence & T. Fuller	1814	1827	
H. G. Ous, Jr.	Boston	"	1811	H. G. Ous and H. Binney	1814	1823	
B. L. Weld	Boston	"	1812	B. Gorham	1815		Representative of Boston.
Edward Brooks	Charlestown	"	1812	S. Dexter	1815		Senator and Representative in State of Massachusetts.
Franklin Dexter	Boston	"	1812	Litchfield, Ct.	1815		Representative from Boston.
George E. Head	Boston	"	1812	C. Jackson	1815		Representative and Senator in Congress.
Charles G. Loring	Boston	"	1812	Litchfield, Ct.	1815		Representative, Senator, and of Council.
Peleg Sprague	Duxbury	"	1812	W. Prescott	1816		District Attorney of U. States Court.
John R. Adan	Salem	"	1813	P. O. Thacher	1816	1836	
Andrew Dunlap	Boston	"	1813	W. Sullivan	1816	1824	
William J. Spooner	Boston	"	1813	A. Stearns	1817		Removed to Bangor, Me.
Henry Warren	Boston	"	1813	L. Shaw and J. Phillips	1817		Removed to Essex.
Edmund Kimball	Ipswich	"	1814	S. P. P. Fay	1817		Removed to Middlesex.
Jonathan Porter	Medford	"	1814	W. Sullivan	1817		Representative and Clerk of Court.
Thomas W. Phillips	Boston	"	1814	W. Prescott	1817		Representative of Boston.
Daniel Parkman	Boston	"	1813	G. Blake & W. Wetmore	1818		Justice of Boston Police Court.
Isaac P. Osgood	Peterboro'	"	1814	T. Bigelow	1818		Historian.
John G. Rogers	Boston	"	1814	W. Prescott	1818		Alderman of Boston.
William H. Prescott	Salem	"	1815	W. Prescott	1818		Representative in Mass. Leg., and Sec. of Commonwealth.
Thomas Wetmore	Salem	"	1815	P. O. Thacher	1818		Representative in Massachusetts Legislature.
John P. Bigelow	Groton	"	1815	W. Prescott	1818		Tutor in Harv. Univ. and Representative in Legislature.
William H. Eliot	Boston	"	1815	W. Prescott	1818	1831	Representative and Senator in Massachusetts Legislature.
John B. Davis	Boston	"	1815	W. Prescott	1818	1829	Representative from Boston.
Theophilus Parsons	Newburyport	"	1815	P. O. Thacher	1818	1828	Moved out of State early.
William A. Warner.	Hardwick	"	1815	W. Prescott [& W. Wirt	1818		Representative and Senator in Congress.
John T. Winthrop	Boston	"	1815	Law School, Cambridge	1823		Representative and Senator, Massachusetts.
Rufus Choate	Essex	Dart. Coll.	1819	S. Hubbard	1823		Some time in Bristol County and moved to Iowa.
William J. Hubbard	New York	Yale Coll.	1820	J. Savage	1820		Sometime in Rhode Island.
William J. A. Bradford	Wiscasset	Harv. Univ.	1816	Law School, Cambridge	1819		Representative and Register of Probate, Suffolk.
William H. Gardiner	Boston	"	1816	"	1820		
Benjamin F. Hallet	Barnstable	Br. Univ.	1816	"	1820		
O. G. B. Peabody	Exeter	Harv. Univ.	1816	"	1820		

Joseph Willard	Cambridge	Harv. Univ.	1816	Law School, Cambridge	1820	Sometime in Worcester County, Clerk of Court.
W. R. P. Washburn	Middleboro'	"	1816	"	1820	
Samuel E. Sewall	Boston	"	1817	"	1820	Deputy Sheriff
H. H. Huggesford	Boston	"	1817	L. Shaw	1820	
George Storer Bulfinch	Boston	"	1817	William Wirt of Maryland	1822	Removed out of the County.
David Lee Child	Plymouth	"	1817	L. Shaw	1822	
Sidney Bartlett	Boston	"	1818	Daniel Webster	1822	
John Everett	Boston	"	1818	Law School, Cambridge	1823	
George H. Snelling	Boston	"	1819	S. Hubbard	1823	
F. H. Williams	Boston	"	1820		1823	Some time in Norfolk Co., President of Senate.
Horace Mann	Wrentham	"	1819		1823	
William B. Dorr	Roxbury	Br. Univ.	1821	Law School, Cambridge	1824	
William Hilliard	Cambridge	Harv. Univ.	1821	C. G. Loring	1824	Representative from Boston.
Edward G. Loring	Boston	"	1821	H. G. Ous, Jr.	1824	Representative from Boston.
William F. Otis	Boston	"	1821		1824	
George A. Otis	Boston	"	1821	C. P. Curtis	1825	Senator of State of Massachusetts.
Josiah Quincy, Jr.	Boston	"	1821	W. Prescott & B. R. Nichols	1825	
Nathaniel I. Bowditch	Salem	"	1822	Daniel Webster	1825	Representative and Senator; moved to Essex Co.
Henry W. Kinsman	Portland, Me.	Dart. Coll.	1822	Law School, Cambridge	1826	
Edward J. Lowell	Boston	Harv. Univ.	1822	S. Hubbard	1826	
Henry B. Rogers	Boston	"	1822	J. Heard, W. C. Aylwin	1825	
Robert T. Paine	Boston	"	1822	C. G. Loring [A. Peabody	1825	
Norman Seaver	Marlborough	"	1822	Law School, Northampton,	1825	
Francis O. Watts	Kennebunk, Me.	"	1822	Do. Camb. & W. Prescott	1825	Merchant.
Edward Wigglesworth	Boston	"	1822		1830	
Hugh Montgomery	Boston	Br. Univ.	1825	Law School, Cambridge	1827	
Ellis G. Loring	Salem	Harv. Univ.	1824	L. Shaw	1827	
Edward Pickering	Boston	"	1824	Daniel Webster	1827	
Edward Blake	Boston	"	1824	Law School, Cambridge	1827	Representative from Boston.
E. H. Derby	Salem	"	1824	Law School, Cambridge	1827	Clerk of the House of Representatives.
John C. Park	Boston	"	1824	Law School, Cambridge	1828	
Luther S. Cushing	Cambridge	"	1824	L. Shaw	1828	Mayor of Boston.
William G. Stearns	Boston	"	1825	L. Shaw	1828	
Jonathan Chapman	Boston	"	1825	L. Shaw	1828	
Richard S. Fay	Cambridge	"	1825	S. P. P. Fay	1828	
A. H. Fiske	Weston	"	1825	I. Fiske and B. Rand	1828	
Washington P. Gregg	Boston	"	1825	and L. Shaw	1829	
Richard Robins	Boston	Harv. Univ.	1826	Law School, Northampton,	1829	
H. G. Gorham	Boston	"	1826	Willard Phillips	1830	
C. F. Adams	Boston	Harv. Univ.	1825	J. Q. Adams	1830	Representative from Boston.
Samuel H. Walley, Jr.	Boston	"	1826	S. Hubbard	1829	Representative from Boston and Roxbury.
John Codman	New York	Rowd. Coll.	1826	B. Merrill & L. Saltonstall	1831	
George H. Whitman	Boston	Harv. Univ.	1827	B. Whitman	1831	

Names.	Birth Place.	Where Ed.	When Grad.	Read Law with.	Admitted to Bar.	Died.	Remarks.
C. C. Paine	Boston	Harv. Univ.	1827	W. C. Aylwin	1831		
Edmund Quincy	Boston	"	1827				Moved out of the County.
Thomas K. Davis	Boston	"	1827	Daniel Webster	1831		Left the bar from ill health.
Grenville T. Winthrop	Boston	Columb. Coll.	1827	J. Heard & W. C. Aylwin			Representative from Watertown.
Arnold F. Welles	Boston	Harv. Univ.	1829	Daniel Webster	1832		
Robert C. Winthrop	Boston	"	1829	C. G. Loring [C. P. Curtis	1831		Representative in Congress.
Francis C. Loring	Boston	"	1829	Law School, Cambridge,	1831		Representative from Boston, Speaker of the House, and Rep-
Edward S. Rand	Newburyport	"	1828				
Henry J. Sargent	Boston	Harv. Univ.	1829	J. T. Austin	1832		A Merchant.
Elbridge G. Austin	Boston	"	1827	W. H. Gardner	1830		Representative from Boston.
James L. English	Boston	"	1828	R. Fletcher	1831		
Horatio Shipley	Pepperell	"		J. Walsh and R. Choate	1831		
Francis B. Crowninshield	Salem	"		L. Sch., Litchfield, S. Hubbard	1829		
Aurelius D. Parker	Princeton	Yale Coll.	1826	Law School, Cambridge	1832		
Lewis Stackpole	Boston	Harv. Univ.	1824	C. G. Loring	1832		
William Gray	Boston	"	1829	F. Dexter	1833		
C. L. Hancock	Boston	"	1829	J. T. Austin	1833		
I. J. Austin	Boston	West Point	1828	B. Sumner			
Horace Gleason	Petersham	Wms. Coll.					
G. E. Winthrop	Boston	Harv. Univ.	1830	Law School, Cambridge	1833		
B. H. Andrews	Boston	"	1829	W. D. Sohler	1832		
E. D. Sohler	Boston	"	1829	Law School, Camb. [bard	1832		
E. Weston, Jr.	Duxbury	"	1829	L. Sch., Litchfield, S. Hub-	1832		Representative from Boston.
George W. Phillips	Boston	"	1829	H. H. Fuller and others	1832		Representative from Boston.
William Brigham	Grafton	"	1829	R. Fletcher	1832		
John A. Bolles		Br. Univ.	1829	J. Savage	1832		
George S. Hillard		Harv. Univ.	1828	Law School, Cambridge	1832		Representative from Boston.
Thomas Dwight		"	1827	Andrew Dunlap	1831		
Patrick Riley	Springfield			D. Daggett & S. Hubbard	1834		
Joseph Jenkins, Jr	Boston	Yale Coll.	1831	T. Fuller	1833		
George W. Adams	Boston	Harv. Univ.	1830	J. P. Pickering	1834		
John Pickering, Jr.	Salem	"	1831	J. P. Cooke	1834		
Edward Cruf	Boston	"	1829	Law School, Cambridge	1832		
James D. Russell	Boston	"	1829	Law School, Cambridge	1832		
Benjamin R. Curtis	Cambridge	"	1821	S. Hubbard	1825		
Charles Atwood	Haverhill	Yale Coll.	1821	Law School, Cambridge	1834		
Wendell Phillips	Boston	Harv. Univ.	1831	Law School, Cambridge	1834		
Francis L. Dutton	Boston	"	1831	Law School, Cambridge	1834		
Charles Sumner	Boston	"	1830	Law School, Cambridge	1834		

George T. Bigelow	Watertown	Harv. Univ.	1829	T. Bigelow	1832	Representative from Boston.
John M. Bethune	Boston	" "	1832	Law School, Cambridge	1835	
D. S. Greenough	Roxbury	" "	1833	Law School, Cambridge	1836	
William Dehon	Boston	" "	1833	Charles G. Loring	1836	
James Benjamin	Boston	" "	1830	W. Minot	1835	
Ebenezer Smith, Jr.	Boston	Br. Univ.	1830	R. Fletcher & R. Choate	1833	
Thomas B. Pope	Boston	Harv. Univ.	1830		1837	
Theophilus P. Chandler	N. Gloucester,			F. Allen, Gardiner, Me.	1829	
P. W. Chandler	Do.	Bowd. Coll.	1834	T. P. Chandler	1837	
George Sparhawk	Brighton			Law School, Cambridge	1836	Representative from Boston.
George T. Curtis	Cambridge	Harv. Univ.	1832	C. P. Curtis [B. Rand	1836	
F. J. Humphrey	Boston	" "	1832	Law School, Cambridge, &	1836	
Charles A. Welch	Boston	" "	1833	[D. Webster		
Joel Giles	Townsend	" "	1829	Law School, Cambridge, &	1837	Representative from Cambridge.
William Richardson	Boston	" "	1832	J. Mason	1829	
George E. Winthrop	Boston	" "	1825	Daniel Webster	1835	
O. W. Withington	Boston	U. of Verm't	1829	W. Phillips	1838	
George Barstow	Boston			W. J. Hubbard, and others	1838	
John P. Healy	Haverhill, N. H.	Dart. Coll.	1835	D. Webster	1838	Representative from Boston.
Hiram Wellington	Washington, do.	Harv. Univ.	1834	Law School, Cambridge		
Charles H. Parker	Boston	" "	1835	S. D. Parker [J. Chapman	1839	
Jonathan F. Barrett	Concord	Harv. Univ.	1833	Law School, Cambridge,	1837	
William Whiting	Concord	" "	1831	Do. and E. G. Loring	1836	
Thomas G. Appleton	Boston	" "		Law School, Cambridge		
J. Lathrop Moley	Boston			Upham, of Vermont		Practised several years in Vermont.
P. S. Wheelock	Vermont					
Frederick Smith	Cambridge	Union Coll.	1834	R. Choate	1838	
Theodore Otis	Beverly	Harv. Univ.	1826		1830	
Robert Rantoul, Jr.	Haverhill	Amh. Coll.	1836	Law School, Cambridge	1839	Representative from Gloucester. Some time in Essex.
George Minot	Boston	Harv. Univ.	1835	R. Choate	1839	
George F. Homer	Watertown	" "	1835	Law School, Cambridge	1839	
George Bemis	Boston	" "	1836	P. Sprague	1839	
G. T. Phillips	Plymouth	" "	1835	Sidney Bartlett	1839	
Allen C. Spooner	Princeton	" "	1837	H. H. Fuller	1840	
C. T. Russell	Beverly	Dart. Coll.	1835	Jno. Reed, R. Choate	1839	
E. D. Williams	Wilton, N. H.	Dart. Coll.	1836	A. Peabody [bard, F. O. Watts	1838	
F. W. Choate		Harv. Univ.	1834	Law Sch. Camb., W. J. Hub-	1840	
D. Morgan	Salem	" "	1836	F. Dexter	1839	
Charles Mason	Bath, N. H.	Dart. Coll.	1835	Law School, Cambridge	1839	
E. A. Crowninshield	Boston	Harv. Univ.	1826	F. Dexter	1839	
H. G. Hutchins						
F. O. Prince						
O. S. Keith						

Names.	Birth Place.	Where Ed.	When Grad.	Read Law with.	Admitted to Bar.	Died.	Remarks.
N. T. Dow	Dover, N. H.	Dart Coll.	1828	R. Fletcher	1832		
M. S. Clarke	Cambridge	Harv. Univ.	1837	[& C. G. Loring	1840		
R. H. Dana, Jr.	Boston	"	1837	Law School, Cambridge,	1840		
W. P. Jarvis	Saco, Me.	"	1833	W. J. Hubbard & F. O. Watts			
F. W. Sawyer	Boston	Harv. Univ.	1836		1840		
J. M. Bullard	Brookline	"	1835	Law School, Cambridge			
George Cabot	Worcester			[& C. G. Loring	1839		
George Griggs	Boston	Harv. Univ.	1833	Law School, Cambridge,	1837		
B. F. Brooks	Hartford, Ct.	Yale Coll.	1837	Law School, Cambridge	1840		
T. B. Pope	Windham, Me.	Bowd. Coll.	1837	H. H. Fuller	1840		
J. S. Putnam							
J. A. Andrew							

In 1782, a law was passed, authorizing the judges of the S. J. Court to create barristers; and the court soon after adopted the following order—"Whereas, learning in the law, when rightly directed, may be promotive of private justice and public good; and the court being ready to bestow peculiar marks of approbation on gentlemen of the bar, distinguished for legal science, honor and integrity, that no one be called to the degree of barrister till he shall merit the same by his conspicuous learning, ability and honesty." Some of the last who received this distinction after 1780 were, Lowell, Dana, Sullivan, Strong, Bradbury, Parsons, Hichborn, Wetmore, Morton. None were created barristers after 1784.

1806.—A distinction was made between Attornies and Counsellors. The former were three years in practice in the C. of C. Pleas, then admitted to practise in the S. J. Court; and after two years more they were admitted counsellors.

In 1790, and before Norfolk county was formed and separated from Suffolk, the barristers and attornies in Suffolk county were *twenty-five*. In 1800, exclusive of Norfolk county (formed in 1793) there were *thirty-three*: In 1810, counsellors and attornies were *eighty-two*: In 1820, they numbered *one hundred and twenty-three*: In 1830, they were *one hundred and forty-six*: And in 1840, *two hundred and twelve*. In 1795, there were *thirty* barristers in Massachusetts.—"Between 1784 and 1814, there belonged to the Suffolk bar *one hundred and twenty-seven*. Of these, *twenty* left the practice of law within twenty years. They had become independent, though not by their profession. *Fifteen* left the bar before 1820, and engaged in other business: *Nineteen* died in that time. Less than a fourth left property, acquired by practice of the law. And the greater part left no property."—*W. Sullivan's Address to Gentlemen of the Suffolk Bar in 1824*.

Gov. Hutchinson says, "No lawyers were in the General Court before the Revolution, except *John Read* (about 1726) and he only for one year." But *James Otis* was a representative from Boston in 1761, and several years after; and *Oxenbridge Thacher* in 1763, and 1764. *Josiah Quincy, Jr.*, the celebrated patriot of 1770—1774, read law with *O. Thacher*.—The most eminent barristers in the former part, and middle of the last century, were, *John Read, Paul Dudley, Richard Dana, W. Pyncheon, E. Trowbridge, R. Auchmuty*.

In 1826, an Act was passed authorizing the Supreme Executive to appoint masters in chancery; their commission to be for five years; and only two in a county. By an act passed in 1838, the number in each county was increased to four. By a law of 1832, a person admitted to practice in any court of the State may practice in every other court; and no distinction to be made between counsellors and attornies. Any person who has been admitted an attorney or counsellor of the highest Judicial court of another State, of which he was an inhabitant and who shall afterwards become an inhabitant of this State, may be admitted to practice here, on satisfactory evidence of his good moral character and professional qualifications. An attorney may be removed by the S. J. Court, or C. C. Pleas, for any gross misconduct.

HISTORY OF THE ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES OF PHILADELPHIA.

[By SAMUEL GEORGE MORTON, M. D., Corresponding Secretary.]

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

[The American Philosophical Society, perhaps the oldest of our literary and scientific institutions, was instituted in 1769, and incorporated in 1780. It has published eight or nine volumes of Transactions. Peter S. Duponceau, LL. D., is president. The American Academy of Arts and Sciences was incorporated by the legislature of Massachusetts, in 1780. It has published six quarto volumes of memoirs. John Pickering, LL. D., is president. The Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences was founded in 1786. The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts was founded in 1805, and incorporated in 1806, Joseph Hopkinson, LL. D., president. The American Academy of Fine Arts at New York, was founded in 1812; John Trumbull, LL. D., president. The Literary and Philosophical Society of South Carolina was instituted in 1815. The Virginia Literary and Historical Society was instituted in 1832. Its first president was Chief Justice Marshall. In 1826, the National Academy of Design was instituted in New York: S. F. B. Morse, president. Other flourishing institutions of a purely scientific character are the New York Lyceum, a very spirited association; the Albany Lyceum, and the Boston Society of Natural History, which issues a quarterly Journal. In the early part of the last year, two general societies were formed, one in Washington city, and the other in Philadelphia, for the promotion, particularly, of the objects of natural science. Of some, or of all, these associations, we shall give some account in the future numbers of this publication. A History of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, may be found in the Number of the Register for August, 1840.—Eds.]

THE American Academy of National Sciences of Philadelphia originated on the 25th of Jan. 1812, at which time a few gentlemen resolved to meet once in every week, for the purpose of receiving and imparting information. The persons whose names appear on the minutes of this primary meeting, are Dr. Gerard Troost, John Shinn, Jacob Gilliams, Nicholas Parmentier, John Speakman, and Dr. Camillus M. Mann, who state that they "have conjointly proceeded to initiatory business, as well for themselves, as for Mr. Thomas Say, absent." The second meeting was held on the 17th of March following; the minutes being signed by the above named gentlemen, including Mr. Say. The following declaration was at this time unanimously adopted:

"We will contribute to the formation of a Museum of Natural History, a Library of works of Science, a chemical experimental Laboratory, an experimental philosophical apparatus, and every other desirable appendage or convenience for the illustration and advancement of natural knowledge, and for the common benefit of all the individuals who may be admitted members of our Institution."

Such was the commencement of the Academy of Natural Sciences. But even at that late period, the study of natural history was confined, in this country, to a very few zealous individuals; and although several societies had been organized for concentrating the scientific talent and enterprise of Philadelphia, their duration was for the most part ephemeral. About this period, however, natural history received a permanent impulse from the appearance of Wilson's *American Ornithology*, and from the personal exertions and published tracts of Dr. Benjamin Smith Barton. Botany, so ably illustrated by the ardor of Dr. Muhlenburg, had several votaries at the time we allude to: among the most zealous of these were Mr. Nuttall, Mr. Z. Collins, Dr. Waterhouse, and a few others. Mr. Say was indefatigable in various branches; Mr. Ord was devoted to Zoology; Mr. Godon, Mr. Conrad, and Dr. Troost were active in exploring the mineral resources of our country; Mr. Maclure was assiduously engaged in Geology; whilst many others who have since become distinguished for their scientific acquirements, were then just entering on the threshold of inquiry.

Most flourishing institutions have had their probationary difficulties and discouragements. The Academy was for many years located in an inconvenient situation, and may even be said to have struggled for an existence. Books and collections of natural objects, those indispensable pre-requisites for such an establishment, accumulated but slowly; and money, that *primum mobile* of human achievements, was sparingly at the disposal of an infant institution. At this juncture, the Academy found a truly munificent friend in William Maclure, Esq. This gentleman had amassed a handsome fortune in mercantile pursuits; and being possessed of an acute mind and extensive scientific acquirements, he attached himself to the Academy with a zeal and liberality which have few examples on record. During a protracted visit to Europe, he collected a great number of books, which he presented to his adopted institution. He traversed the continent of Europe from Italy to Sweden, and in every situation found something to feed the ardor of his mind, and aid the cause of science. In these fruits of unwearied personal industry, the Academy shared largely; and its present valuable collections may be said to have mainly originated in the contributions of Mr. Maclure. Among the coadjutors of Mr. Maclure at that period of the Academy's history, which most of all required the fostering care of its members, we have a melancholy pleasure in recording the names of Mr. Z. Collins, the Abbé Correa de Serra,* Mr. Thomas Say, Dr. Edward Barton, Dr. Waterhouse, and Mr. R. Haines, all of whom are since deceased.

As early as the year 1813, a subscription amounting to nearly \$800 was entered into by a number of the members, for the purchase of Dr. Seybert's collection of minerals, at that time one of the best in Philadelphia. This acquisition led, in 1814, to the delivery of a course of lectures on mineralogy and crystallography by Dr. Troost, which was repeated in the subsequent year.

The Academy was incorporated in 1817, from which period its permanence and prosperity may be dated. Its location at that time, though not the most desirable, was respectable, and in some respects convenient; and its library and museum augmented rapidly. It was in a few years found necessary to provide more extensive accommodations, and on the 3d of January 1826, the society purchased the building and premises they now occupy. This great object was attained in the first place by a subscription of more than two thousand dollars on the part of the members; the remainder of the purchase money being loaned by a few members and others. The sum thus borrowed by the society, amounted to three thousand dollars, of which but three hundred had been paid off up to the month of August, 1837. At the period in question, Mr. Maclure came forward with his characteristic liberality, to relieve the institution of the only remaining drawback to its prosperity. This he did, by presenting the Academy with the sum of five thousand dollars, with which the debt was forthwith liquidated, and \$2,300 placed at interest for the use of the Society. Such munificence is as rare as it is laudable, and requires no comment in this place.

The present building, which was originally designed for a place of religious worship, is situated at the corner of Twelfth and George streets; it is a quadrangular, stuccoed brick edifice, about forty-four feet by fifty, and surmounted by a dome. It presents a single saloon, with a gallery eight feet broad projecting from the wall on all sides, midway between the floor and ceiling. The light is admitted from the dome, and from six side windows above the gallery.

To make their collections extensively useful, and to diffuse the love of science in every class of the community, the Academy passed a law in the autumn of 1828, rendering its museum gratuitously accessible to the public; and it is accordingly open to the admission of citizens and strangers on the afternoons of Tuesday and Saturday throughout the year. The State Legislature, duly appreciating the liberality and usefulness of the Academy, passed an act in 1831, exempting the institution from taxes for twenty years.

The meetings of the Academy are held every Tuesday evening: they are open to visitors, excepting the last meeting in each month, which is reserved for the private business of the institution. The other, or ordinary meetings, are devoted to the reading of scientific papers, verbal communications, the receiving of donations, &c. &c.

The present number of resident members, is upwards of one hundred. The list of correspondents is much more numerous, and embraces a large proportion of the distinguished scientific men of all countries.

The '*Journal of the Academy*' was commenced in 1817—and it is an interesting fact, that nearly the whole of the first volume was printed in the house of Mr. Maclure, by Mr. Nuttall, Mr. Say, and a few other members. This work is chiefly confined to brief and technical statements of discoveries in Natural History; in other words, that which is not new, (or believed to be so,) is not admitted into its pages. A periodical journal, restricted within such bounds, must necessarily be almost exclusively interesting to scien-

* M. Correa de Serra was an eminent Portuguese botanist, who resided for several years in the United States, which he finally left for his native country in 1820, where he soon after died. The most complimentary resolutions were passed by the Academy on the occasion of his departure.

tific persons, among whom it is widely circulated in America and Europe. It is replete with important details, in every branch of science, and probably contains a greater body of facts in reference to the technical natural history of this country, than any other work. Seven octavo volumes, accompanied by numerous engraved illustrations, have already been published. An outline of the plan and purpose of this work cannot be better conveyed than by quoting a part of the preface to the first volume :

'In further pursuance of the objects of their institution, the Society have now determined to communicate to the public, such facts and observations as, having appeared interesting to them, are likely to prove interesting to other friends of natural science. They do not profess to make any periodical communication ; but well knowing how desirable it is that persons engaged in similar pursuits, should be made acquainted, as early as possible, with what has been done by their fellow-laborers in the field of science elsewhere, they mean to publish a few pages whenever it appears to them that materials worthy of publication have been put in their possession. In so doing, they propose to exclude entirely all papers of mere theory,—to confine their communications, as much as possible, to facts,—and by abridging papers too long for insertion in their original state, to present the facts thus published, clothed in as few words as are consistent with perspicuous description.'

The views expressed in the preceding paragraph, have been strictly conformed to ; in consequence of which the Journal continues to be issued when original papers are offered, without reference to any precise interval.

Library.—This Library, which, in Natural History at least, is by far the richest in the United States, is indebted to Mr. Maclure for seven-tenths of all the books contained in it. In the five years, from 1816 to 1820 inclusive, this munificent patron of science presented nearly 1,500 volumes (including 146 folios and nearly 600 quartos) on Natural History, the Fine Arts, Antiquities, Books of Travels, &c. embracing many of the most costly works on these subjects. Besides these are numerous works on various other subjects, especially a series of politico-historical Journals, embracing the minutes and debates of the various legislative bodies of France during the Revolution, (upwards of 1,200 volumes,) together with many portfolios of pamphlets relating to the same epoch.

The value of these acquisitions was greatly enhanced by the fact, that they were possessed by no other institution on this side of the Atlantic ; the Academy, therefore, derived from this source a prosperity and permanence, which, under other circumstances, must necessarily have been extremely slow and uncertain ; while science, at the same time, received an impulse which has never faltered, and which has been subsequently imparted to every section of our country.

Since the period in question, the increase of the Library, by donations and purchases, has been steadily progressive. Independent of a vast number of minor acquisitions, the great work of Mr. Audubon, on the Birds of America, has been presented by a club of members ; and the beautiful volumes on the same subject, by Charles Lucien Bonaparte, are a donation from Mr. Cooper, of New York. From the late Mr. Collins, Mr. Dunn, Dr. Von Martius, M. Brongniart, Professor Savi, Prince De Wied, Dr. Ruppell, Dr. Fitton, Dr. G. Mantell, the late Baron Cuvier, and many others of our members and correspondents, the library has received numerous valuable publications.

In 1834, the entire Entomological library of the late Mr. Thomas Say, was presented by verbal bequest through his lady. The books and tracts in this collection are upwards of one hundred in number. They had been selected with great care by Mr. Say, and, as respects this country, are unique of their kind.

Pursuing thus, in a somewhat chronological order, the growth of the Library, it is now our grateful task to record another act of splendid munificence on the part of its founder.

It is well known to Mr. Maclure's friends that, in 1825, he projected a gigantic scheme of education, which was designed to embrace all that is valuable in literature, science, and art. The centre of these operations was established at New Harmony, in Indiana ; and thither, at a great expense, Mr. Maclure concentrated his library, collections in Natural History, and whatever else could best promote his design ; but his advanced years, and consequent infirmities, prevented his personal supervision of the plan, which, during his long residence in the city of Mexico, became, in a great measure, inoperative, and was finally suspended by the death of Mr. Say. This event determined the proprietor of these treasures to make them useful through another channel, by transferring them to the Academy of Natural Sciences ; which he accordingly did in the summer of 1835. This rare liberality at once doubled the library of our institution, and supplied it with a great number of valuable works, not only on Natural History, but on all the subjects already enumerated. It would encroach too much on the space allotted to this memoir, to present even an analysis of the contents of this library, which contains 2,259 volumes. Among them are, Bonaparte's great work on Egypt, Piranesi's Italy, and the splendid natural history illustrations of Redoute, Humboldt, Poli, and many others. Referring for particulars to the Library catalogue, we may here merely add that the latter now em-
bra-

ces nearly 7,000 volumes, which may be classed, according to size, in the following manner:—

Folio	674
Quarto	1,595
Octavo	3,723
Duodecimo	898
Total	6,890

Beside these volumes, the Library contains 435 separate maps and charts.

The first attempt to print an entire catalogue of this Library originated in the spring of 1836, and was completed in October of the same year. A manuscript catalogue, however, though on a different plan from the published one, was made many years previous, under the auspices of the then Library Committee, but chiefly by Dr. Hays, to whom the Library is indebted for many important services.

While on this subject, we cannot omit remarking, that one of the greatest desiderata for our institution is a *Library Fund*, the annual proceeds of which should be expended in the purchase of books. The want of such a provision has been greatly felt for many years past, and its importance must be obvious to every one. No exertions should be spared in establishing the nucleus of this fund, which, once commenced, we have no doubt, would, in a few years, receive such additions as would make it subserve all the reasonable wants of the Society.

Zoology.—The constant attention required by the large Zoological preparations, and the space necessary to their proper exhibition, are obstacles against which our institution has been hitherto inadequately provided. Hence the Academy has but recently attempted to make a systematic collection of quadrupeds. The commencement, however, is promising; many indigenous, and some foreign species, having already been obtained.

The department of Comparative Anatomy embraces some highly interesting subjects, among which we may particularize the perfect skeleton of the Indian Rhinoceros, (*R. indicus*), brought from the interior of Hindostan, by Dr. Burrough, and presented to the Academy by a subscription of the members.

This department also embraces a series of the crania of all classes of vertebrated animals, amounting to more than five hundred specimens. The human skulls alone, in this collection, are nearly two hundred in number, embracing numerous varieties of all the races of men.

Ornithology.—Perhaps no one of the Natural Sciences has been more assiduously cultivated by the members of the Academy, than Ornithology. This observation is established by reference to the splendid works which have successively appeared from Alexander Wilson, George Ord, Charles Lucien Bonaparte, and J. J. Audubon. These gentlemen have widely diffused the taste for this elegant study, and have, in truth, left comparatively little to be accomplished by future inquirers. The collection of birds in the Academy already exceeds 1,000 species, of which about 500 are displayed in cases.

This series includes a collection of 250 species of the birds of Surinam, presented by Dr. Hering, late of that province, and now of this city. From our fellow-member, Dr. Burrough, the Academy has received upwards of 200 species of the birds of India, many of which are of extreme rarity.

Ichthyology.—The collection of Fishes is as yet comparatively inconsiderable. A series of those inhabiting the waters of Guiana, has been presented by Dr. Hering. Dr. Burrough has deposited an interesting collection from some of the remoter provinces of India, and the American species have, of late, received considerable accessions.

Conchology.—The cabinet of Shells, which is ranged in horizontal cases, presents one of the most ornamental portions of the Academy's museum. The number of species is upwards of 2,000, displayed on plaster pedestals, with the names attached; much labor having been bestowed for several years past in ascertaining their generic and specific designations. The Academy is under particular obligations to Dr. Burrough, Dr. Ruschenberger, Captain Land, Mr. Poulson, Mr. J. K. Townsend, Mr. Nuttall, and Mr. and Mrs. T. Say, for their contributions to the series of marine shells. An interesting part of the collection is formed by the fresh-water and land shells, collected and presented by Col. Long, Dr. Burrough, Mr. Conrad, Mr. Lea, Mr. Hyde, Mr. J. M. Earle, Mr. J. Ronaldson, Dr. Hildreth, and Dr. Pennock.

The arrangement adopted in this department is that of the Baron Cuvier.

Herpetology.—The Reptiles are numerous, and include a large proportion of the known American, and a great number of exotic species. This department is especially

indebted to the exertions of Dr. Harlan, Dr. Burrough, Dr. Blanding and Dr. Hering. During the year 1830, the latter gentleman presented upwards of 200 species of the serpents, lacerta, and other reptiles of the north-eastern regions of South America. We have much pleasure in adding, that the liberality of Dr. Hering in this and other departments, was suggested and directed by the late Rev. Lewis de Schweinitz of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. The collections were submitted to the discretionary distribution of this gentleman, who transmitted them entire to the Academy of Natural Sciences.

The Crustacea and Zoophytes embrace many American, and some foreign species, for which the Society is particularly indebted to the late Mr. Say.

Entomology.—Of the many thousand species of Insects possessed by the Academy, a very large proportion is formed by the entire collection of the late Mr. Thomas Say, who left it by verbal bequest through his lady, in 1834. It gives us much pleasure to add, that another collection of upwards of 4,000 species, (two thirds of which are American,) chiefly collected by one of our members, will be presented to the Society, as soon as more effectual measures can be devised for their preservation. With the collections of Dr. Hering, already mentioned, were 400 species of insects, in fine order, from the province of Surinam. The collection of Lepidoptera has been chiefly derived from Mr. T. R. Peale.

Botany.—The *Herbarium* embraces 33,000 species of plants, of which no less than 23,000 were bequeathed to the Academy by our late fellow member, the Rev. Lewis David Von Schweinitz. These were the acquisitions of a single individual, during a period of forty years devoted to a favorite science. Mr. Schweinitz's American species were chiefly collected by himself, though very many specimens were supplied by his correspondents. This great collection also embraces the entire herbarium of the late Dr. Baldwin, which is particularly rich in plants of North and South America, (especially from Florida and the vicinity of Buenos Ayres,) and was, on inspection by Mr. Schweinitz, found to contain upwards of 3,000 species not embraced in his previous collection.

The Academy also possesses the valuable herbarium of Mr. Thomas Nuttall. This gentleman is well known to have been for many years ardently engaged in botanical researches, in the prosecution of which he has traversed the United States and Territories, in almost every direction—the courses of the Missouri and Arkansas rivers,—the great lakes,—Carolina, Georgia and Louisiana. Three thousand species of plants, the reward of these labors, are now incorporated with the Academy's collection; while at a later period, Mr. Nuttall presented his whole exotic herbarium, embracing, among others, 1,500 Cape plants, collected by Marson, a large number of New Holland plants, and many interesting species of New Zealand and the South Sea Islands, collected by Forster, Labillardiere, and others—in all several thousand additional species. Still more recently, Mr. Nuttall has enriched the collection by the donation of a complete suite of the specimens collected by him in his late arduous journey across the Rocky mountains to the mouth of the Columbia river, different parts of California, and the Sandwich Islands. This last donation embraces many hundreds of undescribed species.

The whole, observes Mr. Johnson, is now arranged after the neat and judicious manner of Mr. de Schweinitz, into scientific order, on a plan to embrace the collections of the latter naturalist with the previous herbarium of the Academy; "secured as far as possible from the depredations of insects, and easy of access for the purposes of research and comparison." The merit of this beautiful and elaborate arrangement, is almost exclusively due to Dr. Pickering, who, in uniting the several collections, has, as far as practicable, brought together such plants as belong to the same natural families of Jussieu, without disturbing the previous plan of Mr. De Schweinitz, who followed the artificial classification of Linnæus.*

Geology and Mineralogy.—Next to the Botanical, the Geological series is the most complete of the Academy's collections. It comprises about 5,000 specimens, of which two-thirds are fossil organic remains of animals and plants. The fossils are arranged according to the formations in which they occur, and afford matter of great interest to the geologist.

The Mineralogical Cabinet embraces about 3,000 specimens, which have been largely contributed to by Mr. Maclure, especially in the European series. Incorporated with, and forming a part of the above collection, are several hundred valuable specimens, deposited by Dr. T. M'Euen. A beautiful series of American minerals from Lockport, N. Y., is deposited by Mr. T. Fisher. They consist chiefly of carbonate and sulphate of

* Since the preceding statement was drawn up, the Society has received the highly flattering intelligence, that Dr. Menke, of Pyrmont, in Germany, has presented his entire Herbarium, through our fellow-member, Dr. C. F. Rivinus, United States Consul at Dresden. This great collection, the fruits of many years ardent devotion to botanical science, embraces twenty thousand species of plants.

lime, and the sulphate of strontian. The salts of lead, from the Perkiomen mine, are probably the finest hitherto obtained from an American locality. Mr. H. Seybert, Mr. Jos. P. Smith, and Mr. C. U. Shepard, have contributed largely to this department. In arranging the minerals, the system of Professor Cleaveland has been adopted throughout.

But perhaps the most valuable portion of the mineralogical collection is that which has been presented by Mr. Maclure. The extent of this series is not known; but there is reason for believing that it far exceeds, both in the number and variety of the specimens, all the previous acquisitions of the Academy in this department. Arrangements are now in progress for conveying this collection to Philadelphia.

The following is the list of officers according to the last report which has been received.

President—William Maclure. *Vice Presidents*—William Hembel, John Price Wetherill. *Corresponding Secretary*—Samuel George Morton, M. D. *Recording Secretary*—Thomas Stewardson, Jr. M. D. *Librarian*—Robert Bridges, M. D. *Treasurer*—George W. Carpenter. *Curators*—Charles Pickering, M. D., Walter R. Johnson, Thomas M'Euen, M. D., Edward Hallowell, M. D. *Auditors*—Robert E. Peterson, W. S. Vaux. *Committee of Publication*—Thomas M'Euen, M. D., Joseph Carson, M. D., Alfred L. Elwyn, M. D., Walter R. Johnson, Edward Hallowell, M. D.

We omit the insertion of a list of the members and corresponding members of the Society, as it is so large as to occupy sixteen pages in the original report.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE OF CHIEF JUSTICE MELLEN.

[Prepared by WILLIAM WILLIS, Esq., Portland.]

CHIEF JUSTICE PRENTISS MELLEN of Maine, and Henry Mellen, both of whom graduated at Harvard College in 1784, were sons of Rev. John Mellen of Sterling, in the County of Worcester, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Their father was son of Thomas Mellen, a farmer in Hopkinton, Ms., and was born in that place March 22, 1722, O. S. He graduated at Harvard College in 1741, and was settled in the ministry in the Second Parish of Lancaster, now Sterling, in 1744. In 1749, November 30th, he married Rebecca Prentiss, daughter of the Rev. John Prentiss of Lancaster, by whom he had nine children, five daughters and four sons, all born in Sterling.

He continued to preach to the people of Sterling until 1778, when he was dismissed at his own request in consequence of their inability to sustain him, in the midst of the privations and distresses occasioned by the war. He resided at Cambridge from that time until 1784, when he accepted a call from the parish of Hanover in the Old Colony, and was installed the same year. He remained there twenty-one years, when by reason of age and infirmity, he withdrew from the ministry in 1805, and the next year moved to Reading, in Massachusetts, to reside with his eldest daughter, the widow of Rev. Caleb Prentiss. He died at that place July 4, 1807, aged 85 years. His wife died in 1802, at Hanover, aged 75. Mr. Mellen was a sound scholar, a man of great simplicity of manners and purity of life, and highly respected by his brethren in the ministry.

His son Henry was his fifth child, and was born in 1757: Prentiss was his eighth, and was born October 11, 1764. They both pursued their preparatory studies under the direction of their father, and entered college in 1780. Henry, after leaving college, pursued the study of law, and established himself in the practice at Dover, N. H., where he died in 1809. He was a man of brilliant mind, full of wit and humor, and the delight of his companions. His death was much lamented. Their oldest brother, John, graduated at Harvard College in 1770, was many years settled in the ministry at Barnstable, and died at Cambridge September 19, 1828, aged 76.

Their sisters were all married but *Sophia*, who died in 1778. The eldest, *Pamela*, married Rev. Caleb Prentiss of Reading, by whom she had several children, and after his death, John Waldron of Dover, N. H., where she died in 1823. *Rebecca* married Peter Green, a lawyer of Concord, N. H., and died in

1800, the same year with her husband, aged 46. *Mary* married first Dr. Nathaniel Parker, second Abraham Duncan of Dover; she died at Reading in 1838, aged 78, leaving one daughter by her second husband. *Charlotte*, the youngest child, was born February 23, 1768, married William A. Kent of Concord, N. H., 1792, and died at that place in 1820, aged 52, leaving several children, among whom is Edward Kent, the present governor of Maine.

PRENTISS MELLEN, the principal subject of our memoir, went to Barnstable after he graduated, and spent a year as a private tutor in the family of Joseph Otis, Esq. He then commenced the study of law with Shearjashub Bourne, Esq. of Barnstable, and was admitted to the Bar at Taunton in October, 1788. On this occasion, in conformity to an ancient custom, as he humorously remarked, he treated the Court and the Bar with half a pail of punch, which in the technical language of the day was called "the colt's tail." He commenced practice in his native town of Sterling, but finding little encouragement, he removed, after eight months, to South Bridgewater. Here he continued until 1791, during which time he formed an acquaintance with Miss Sally Hudson of Hartford, Ct., who was visiting at Bridgewater, which ripened into marriage in May, 1795. In November, 1791, not meeting with so much success as he wished, he visited his brother Henry at Dover, with whom he spent the winter and spring, assisting him in his profession. In the following summer, at the request and by the advice of his firm and steadfast friend the late Judge Thacher, who was then a member of Congress from Maine, he established himself at Biddeford.

His beginning here was of the most humble character; his office was in the room of a tavern, which was pre-occupied by three beds for the accommodation of travellers; "half a table and one chair" completed the inventory of his furniture, as he once described it to the writer. But from this humble foundation arose a superstructure of an enduring and brilliant character. From 1804 until his appointment as Chief Justice, he practised in every county of the State. In 1806 he moved to Portland, where his professional engagements had already become numerous; and he rose rapidly to the head of the profession, being employed in every action of importance in all the counties. At the bar, his manner was fervid and impassioned; he always took a deep interest in the cause of his client, and never for a moment neglected it or failed to improve every opportunity in the weakness of his opponent's case or his error in managing it to secure success.

His competitors at the Bar were men of high legal attainments and great natural abilities; among them were Chief Justice Parker and Justice Wilde, both of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, who lived and practised in Maine previous to their elevation to the bench, Daniel Davis, late Solicitor General, Salmon Chase, Stephen Longfellow, Ezekiel Whitman and Benjamin Orr: To gain an ascendancy among such men required no common powers.

In 1808 and 1809, and again in 1817, he was elected a counsellor of Massachusetts; in 1816 he was chosen elector at large for President. In 1817, while he held the office of counsellor, he was appointed a senator in Congress from Massachusetts, which situation he held until Maine was organized as a separate State in 1820, when in July of that year he was appointed Chief Justice of the State. The same year, he received the degree of LL. D. both from Harvard and Bowdoin Colleges.

He continued to discharge the laborious duties of Chief Justice, with singular industry, fidelity and ability until 1834, when he was legally disqualified by age. On the bench, his thorough knowledge of practice, his familiarity with decided cases, his singleness and purity of purpose, were peculiarly valuable at the period when he presided in our highest judicial tribunal. With what success and ability he discharged this important duty, may in a measure be perceived by examining the first eleven volumes of the Maine reports. An earnest desire to render exact justice in every case was a ruling feature of his mind; and no judge ever performed his duties with more conscientiousness, than did the subject of this notice.

On the retirement of Judge Mellen from the bench, the bar addressed to him,

through a committee of their most able members, a letter, in which they expressed the high sense which they entertained of his merits and services as an able and upright judge, and of his qualities as a man. To this tribute of respect and affection, he responded with great sensibility.

In 1838, Judge Mellen was appointed by the executive of Maine at the head of a commission to revise the laws of the State, which had accumulated to near 1,000 chapters of various and in some instances inconsistent provisions. He earnestly engaged in this task, and the next year the commissioners made their report, comprising the whole body of the statute law in 178 chapters, under 12 titles. This was the last public service of this excellent man and able jurist.

But we cannot dismiss this subject without speaking of the many amiable qualities which were no less distinguishing than his intellectual. We believe the observation which he made in his last sickness to be perfectly true, that he had always endeavored to do what he believed to be right. He was a religious man, he was conscientious in the performance of his duties, and faithful in all the relations of life. From natural temperament he was cheerful and gay; full of wit and anecdote, he was fond of society, of which he was the life and joy.

On his death-bed, while reason continued, he was cheerful, patient and resigned. He was entirely submissive to the divine will, and surrendered his spirit to its Author with a humble trust of a glorious resurrection through the merits of the Redeemer. His wife died September 10, 1838, aged 71. They had six children, four of whom survive, three daughters and one son. Grenville Mellen, who is favorably known for his contributions to American literature, is his eldest and only surviving son; he is a graduate at Harvard of the class of 1818, and is now absent on a voyage to Cuba for the benefit of his health.

Judge Mellen ceased from his labors on the 31st of December, 1840, after a sickness of about six weeks, the effect of an attack upon the lungs, at the age of 76 years. His brother John died at the same age, and his mother died of the same disease at the age of 75.

A few additional remarks upon his professional and private character, will close our notice of this distinguished man.

At the bar, Mr. Mellen was ardent, at times impetuous, frequently impatient under restraint, but always courteous and kind, and always pursuing with unflagging zeal the interest of his client. He attacked with irresistible force and rapidity the weak points of his adversary's position, and enforced his own by all the weapons of argument and wit. He was a ready and accurate lawyer, and an eloquent and effective advocate.

He was, too, a man of warm imagination and fine literary taste, although he was not deeply read in the ancient and modern classics. He early inclined to cultivate a familiarity with the muses, and like another distinguished judge of our day, he made poetry the sport of his idle hours, from his earliest to his latest age.

On the bench, Judge Mellen was careful and thorough in the investigation of all points presented to his consideration. His great anxiety was to determine every case according to the law and evidence, and to do impartial justice. He was at times impatient at the delay and procrastination which have become an increasing evil in the management of causes, and was eager to press the business of the court to a conclusion. He had been taught promptness and despatch in the school of Paine, and Parsons, and Sedgwick, who kept the cases before them in constant progress from the opening to the close. He always regarded as something more than a formal declaration that provision of the Constitution which requires that "right and justice shall be administered freely and without sale, completely and without denial, promptly and without delay." He may be said to have grown up with the law in this State, for until about the time he came into it, the law was but little known as a *science* among us, and not a volume of *American* reports, and scarcely a native elementary treatise on the subject had then been published.

But above all his other qualifications, the crowning attributes of Judge Mellen's character were sterling integrity, and firm religious principle. His whole life was clear and transparent; it was regulated by motives drawn from

a pure and permanent source, and directed by general benevolence, and a high sense of moral obligation. The calmness and patience with which he bore his last sickness, and resigned his spirit to its Divine Author, bore ample testimony to the rectitude of his heart, the sincerity of his faith, and the firmness of his principles. When reviving from one of those periods of almost suspended animation, which frequently occurred during his last sickness, he uttered expressions which showed his entire submission to the will of his heavenly Father, and his hope of forgiveness and acceptance through the merits of the Redeemer. Although impatient to go, he was yet perfectly resigned; at one time he said, "I seem to be suspended between heaven and earth; the body clings to its native element, while the spirit struggles to be free." And again, "I can't let go, the thread of life is too strong." The spirit at length broke from its bondage, and we trust is now employed in a higher and better service in the mansions of the blessed.

The Cumberland Bar, immediately on his death being announced, held a meeting, the Supreme Court being in session, at which the following proceedings took place.

"The members of this Bar having received the painful intelligence of the death of the late distinguished Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the oldest and a beloved member of our association, to whom we were sincerely and strongly attached, have in token of respect for his long and valuable services, and for his many estimable qualities, adopted the following resolves, to be placed on the Records of this Bar:

"*Resolved*, That this Bar have received with deep sensibility, tidings of the decease of the late Chief Justice MELLEEN, who for nearly half a century practised in our courts, and for fourteen years presided in our highest judicial tribunal, and who discharged the duties of his various responsible offices with singular promptness, fidelity, purity, and ability.

"*Resolved*, That we lament his death as a professional brother—as an upright judge—as an honest man—whose place in the community cannot easily be filled, and whose memory will ever be cherished.

"*Resolved*, That as a token of our veneration and respect for our departed friend and brother, we will attend his funeral as a fraternal association and a professional family.

"*Resolved*, That these resolutions be submitted to the Supreme Judicial Court now in session, over which the deceased presided so long and so ably; and that the Hon. Ezekiel Whitman, in the absence of the President of the Bar, be requested to offer them to the Court, with such remarks as he may deem suited to the occasion.

"*Resolved*, That these resolutions be communicated to the family of the deceased, in testimony of the sympathy we feel for *their* and *our* loss."

SKETCHES OF THE GOVERNORS AND CHIEF MAGISTRATES OF NEW ENGLAND, FROM 1620 TO 1820.

[By JACOB B. MOORE, Esq., Member of the New Hampshire and New York Historical Societies.]

Continued from p. 279.

JONATHAN BELCHER.

[Governor of Massachusetts and New Hampshire from 1730 to 1741; and of New Jersey from 1747 to 1757.]

JONATHAN BELCHER, the only son of the Honorable Andrew Belcher, and grandson of Andrew Belcher, who came from England in 1640, and settled soon after at Cambridge, was born in Boston, on the 8th January, 1682. His father was born in Cambridge, 19th January, 1647, and removed to Boston in 1677. He became the most opulent merchant of his time in Boston, and is described as "an ornament and blessing to his country." He was for some years an assistant of the colony, and was one of the council of safety appointed by the people, on the deposition of Andros in 1689. He was afterwards a member of the council of the province, from May, 1702, until 31st October, 1717, when he died, at the age of 70 years. His son received the best education which the country afforded, and graduated at Harvard College in 1699, in a class distinguished for talents and character.

Mr. Belcher did not incline to enter upon professional studies, and soon after leaving college, commenced business as a merchant in Boston. To extend his business and correspondence, as well as to reap the advantages of foreign travel, he went to Europe in 1704, spent several years in England and on the continent, where he became known to many distinguished characters, and received the highest marks of their esteem. Returning to Boston, in 1710, he enlarged his business, became an active politician, and a candidate for public honors. He represented his native town in the provincial assembly, and was afterwards a member of the council. In this body, he became distinguished for his activity, and devotion to the interests of the province. He had been, from his entrance into public life, the intimate associate of Governor Shute, and an advocate of the measures pursued by him, and followed up by his successor, Governor Burnet. These measures were unsatisfactory to the people, who generally returned a majority of the assembly opposed to the governor. Perceiving no smooth road to preferment in this direction, Mr. Belcher, with that facility which has distinguished a certain class of politicians in later times, suddenly changed his ground, and joined the party in opposition to Governor Burnet.

Mr. Belcher's commanding abilities, and popular manners, were circumstances that operated in his favor, and in 1728, he was chosen as the agent of the province to repair to the court of George II. On the 28th of May, 1729, the assembly sent up to Governor Burnet for his approval the list of counsellors and assistants at that time chosen. The governor approved all but two, one of whom was Belcher, whom he designated as a leader of the opposition. Belcher soon after left for England. There he represented to the King the true situation of the province, and the general opposition among the people to the establishment of a fixed salary for the governor, in whose appointment they were permitted to have no choice.

The spirit of resistance which the people of Massachusetts manifested against the instructions to Governor Burnet, gave great offence in England, and for a time the government seriously contemplated measures which would subject them to a still more absolute dependence on the crown, than that of which they complained. But Mr. Belcher, being on the ground, and being supported by a strong interest at court, aided also by that of the former Governor Shute, who generously waived his own claims, the English government determined on appointing him to the office of governor, rendered vacant by the sudden death of Burnet.* They supposed that being a native of Massachusetts, and acquainted with the temper and wishes of the people, Governor Belcher would have influence enough to conquer the opposition, by carrying the favorite point of a fixed salary, which the assembly had so long resisted. On the other hand, the people, whose agent he had been, were also gratified at his appointment, believing that he would not perplex the legislature by pressing those instructions which had occasioned so much difficulty with his predecessors.† In this, however, they were soon undeceived. Governor Belcher arrived at Boston on the 10th August, 1730,‡ and at his first meeting with the General Court, he proposed to have his salary fixed according to the instructions he had received, which were precisely those given to his predecessor. The prominent leaders among the people, who until this time had been the warmest friends of Governor Belcher, now became his opponents. They at first dissembled their opposition, and attempted to avoid altercation; but when he refused his assent to a bill which they had passed for his support, they assumed a bolder attitude, and he found them not to be moved by his arguments or persuasions, but resolutely bent on supporting the views of

* The news of Gov. Burnet's death reached London, on the 24th Oct. 1729, and the appointment of Gov. Belcher was announced on the 29th November following. The royal commission, however, bears date 28th Jan. 1730.

† Upon the appointment of Belcher to the government of Massachusetts, the celebrated Dr. Watts addressed to him an adulatory poem, the concluding paragraph of which is in a strain of panegyric so extravagant as to border on impiety:—

“Go, Belcher, go assume thy glorious sway;
Faction expires, and Boston longs to obey.
Beneath thy rule may Truth and Virtue spread,
Divine Religion raise aloft her head
And deal her blessings round. Let India hear
That Jesus reigns, and her wild tribes prepare
For heavenly joys. Thy power shall rule by love;
So reigns our Jesus in the realms above.
Illustrious pattern! Let him fix thine eye,
And guide thy hand. He from the worlds on high
Came once an Envoy and return'd a King;
The sons of light in throngs their homage bring,
While glory, life, and joy beneath his sceptre spring.”

The date of this poem, in writing which the excellent Doctor seems to have been “possessed with all the soul of dedicating prose,” is 31st March, 1730.

‡ Rev. J. Sewall thus notices in his Journal the arrival of Governor Belcher:—“Aug. 10, 1730. Gov. Belcher landed about 11 o'clock, A. M. The Ministers saluted him near ye Town House. 12. The United Ministers of the Town waited on ye Governor, and Mr. Colman made a Speech to him in yr Name.”

former legislatures. The governor, anxious to avoid further collision, finally induced the assembly to apply for such a modification of the royal instructions as to permit him to receive their grants from time to time, and thus the controversy was ended.

In Governor Belcher's commission was included the government of New Hampshire; and on the 25th of August, he first met the assembly of that province at Portsmouth. Here he at first accepted an invitation, and resided at the house of the Lieutenant-governor, Wentworth; but soon became his enemy, from the following circumstance. While Belcher was in England, and when it was uncertain whether he or Shute would be appointed to succeed Burnet, Lieutenant-governor Wentworth, like some politicians of more modern schools, anxious to secure the friendship of the successful competitor, wrote complimentary letters both to Shute and Belcher. This coming to the knowledge of the latter while in Portsmouth, he resented it as an act of duplicity, and reproached Mr. Wentworth in severe terms, and refused to visit him. Nor did his resentment stop here. He limited Wentworth's compensation to certain fees and perquisites amounting to about fifty pounds sterling a year; and removed some of Wentworth's connections from office, to make way for his own friends. Atkinson, who married a daughter of Wentworth, and at that time held the offices of Collector, Naval Officer, and Sheriff of the province, was deprived of the two first, and in the last another person was appointed to share the emoluments. Atkinson, being somewhat of a wag, turned this latter appointment into ridicule. On one occasion the military being called out to escort the governor, all the officers of government were required to join the cavalcade. Atkinson appeared, on a jaded horse, with only half his wand as a badge of office. The governor reprimanded him for being late; when Atkinson apologized by saying he had only half a horse to ride.

From the most trifling causes not unfrequently spring important events; and this dispute between the governor and lieutenant-governor, embittered as it was by the executive proscription of individuals at that time popular in the province, led to a combination in New Hampshire, which not long afterward caused the severance of that province from Massachusetts.

Lieutenant-governor Wentworth did not long survive his quarrel with Belcher, and died on the 12th of December following. He was succeeded in office, on the 24th of June, 1731, by Col. David Dunbar, an Irish officer, who had been in command of the fort at Pemaquid, and had there assumed to act as governor over the few scattered inhabitants of Maine. This coming to the knowledge of Belcher, on his arrival in Boston, he had issued his proclamation requiring them to submit only to the jurisdiction of Massachusetts. He also sent home a representation of the affair to the King in Council, and Dunbar's authority was revoked. From the hostility which had thus been engendered in the bosom of Dunbar, his appointment as lieutenant-governor of New Hampshire, was by no means welcome to Gov. Belcher. Dunbar immediately on his arrival, joined the party in opposition to the governor, and was afterwards active in all the intrigues to procure his removal.

Among the popular delusions of that period, was the issuing of bills of credit by the legislatures of the colonies, and making such a currency, however depreciated, a legal tender in the payment of debts. To such an extent had this system of paper issues been carried, that it attracted the notice of parliament; and in the royal instructions to Shute, Burnet, and Belcher, they were severally enjoined to restrain the further extension of this species of currency. Governor Belcher, in his speech to the Massachusetts legislature, December 16, 1730, emphatically calls their attention to the state of their bills of credit, and characterizes them as being "a common delusion to mankind." The law compelling creditors to receive paper at par value, however depreciated, came before the governor for re-approval. He at first promptly vetoed the measure; but in the course of the year following, being wearied with the importunities of the people, he consented to have it further prolonged. This was disapproved by the King; and the assembly afterwards petitioning that the royal instructions imposing restrictions on paper money might be rescinded, they were answered with a sharp rebuke from the royal council.*

Governor Belcher, who was determined as far as possible to carry out the royal instructions, now exerted himself to the utmost to restrain the flood of paper money. The issues of treasury notes were curtailed, and attempts were made to call in as large an amount of the former issues as possible. There was a universal complaint and outcry.

* The temper of Parliament on this occasion may be seen from the following notice in the London Magazine of that year: "May 10.—A Memorial of the Council and Representatives of the Massachusetts-Bay, was presented to the House and read, laying before them the Difficulties and Distresses they labored under, arising from a Royal Instruction given to the then present Governor of the said Province in relation to the issuing and disposing of the Publick Money of the said Province," &c. "After some little debate, it was resolved that the Complaint contained in the Memorial and Petition, is frivolous and groundless, an high Insult upon His Majesty's Government, and tending to shake off the Dependency of the said Colony upon this Kingdom," &c. Whereupon the petition was rejected.

The governor was assailed by a strong and unyielding opposition. The assembly becoming obnoxious, the governor dissolved them; but the people, in such case, generally re-elected the same members, or others equally bold in opposition.

There being no bar in the royal instructions against private issues, a number of merchants and others in Boston associated together, and issued what was called the Merchants' Notes, a species of currency which, being redeemable in silver at a specified rate per ounce, in consequence of the depreciation of the public bills, were preferred in the market, and hoarded up. This operation led to multitudes of similar speculations in the different provinces. The scheme of a great Land Bank was proposed to the general court, which was speedily followed by another proposition for a mammoth Specie Paying Bank. The people were in a feverish state, and a large majority were in favor of one or the other of these schemes, in which the prominent men of the province were or proposed to become interested. Governor Belcher exerted himself to blast the Land Bank scheme, and issued a proclamation warning the people against receiving its bills. Military and civil officers were forbidden to receive or pass any of those bills, and were promptly displaced from office for disobeying the order. The governor also negatived the speaker of the assembly for being a director in this Bank, and afterwards negatived thirteen of the newly elected counsellors, for the same cause, or for being favorers of the scheme. But all to little purpose. The Bank went on. Large sums of its worthless paper were pushed off in exchange for any description of property, and the fraud was only arrested by an act of parliament suppressing the company.*

The bold and vigorous measures adopted by Governor Belcher, rendered him obnoxious to a majority of the people of Massachusetts, and a formidable combination to effect his removal, was soon after formed.

Another question proved a source of embarrassment, and connected as it became, with the resentments which the governor had kindled in New Hampshire, finally contributed to his recall. This was the dispute between Massachusetts and New Hampshire about the boundary. The governor, although he had repeatedly, as he was required to do by his instructions, called the attention of both provinces to a settlement of the dispute—was, in reality, averse to any adjustment. He was in favor of uniting both provinces permanently under one government. He was placed in a delicate position, as governor over both, and it behoved him to carry a steady hand during the controversy. His opponents, in New Hampshire, among whom were Dunbar, and Benning Wentworth, son of the late Lieutenant-governor, and Atkinson, were indefatigable in their intrigues. Within a few weeks after Dunbar's appointment, he had procured a complaint to be drawn up against Belcher, complaining of his government as arbitrary and oppressive, and praying the King for his removal. This was forwarded to London, and paved the way for the appointment of Theodore Atkinson, Benning Wentworth, and Joshua Peirce, as counsellors. Governor Belcher remonstrated against these appointments, and the two former were not admitted to the council board for nearly two years. They were, however, chosen to the assembly, and there exerted themselves in opposition to the governor.

A committee of both provinces met at Newbury, 21st September, 1731, on the subject of the boundary, but separated without coming to any understanding. This determined the New Hampshire legislature to despatch an agent to London, and John Rindge, a wealthy merchant of Portsmouth, soon after sailed. While the matter was pending, in England, a most bitter controversy was kept up between the two parties in New Hampshire. Governor Belcher, in his frequent letters to England, constantly represented Dunbar, as in truth he was, a fomentor of sedition, a reckless and perfidious citizen; while Dunbar and his associates in opposition, were no less severe in their animadversions upon the character and conduct of the governor. The assembly here, as in Massachusetts, was almost invariably opposed to him; and hence he frequently dissolved them, but with no favorable results, for the same persons were generally re-elected, and came back encouraged in their opposition by the strong support of the people.

At this period, the public debts in New Hampshire were suffered to remain unpaid. The fort, prison, and other public buildings, were out of repair; for which the assembly was frequently complained of by the governor. The reason of their delay to provide the means, was their desire to make new emissions of paper money, which the governor, here, as in Massachusetts, resisted. The scarcity of money being great, a number of merchants in Portsmouth, following the Boston example, combined for the purpose of issuing private notes as a currency. As soon as their notes appeared, Gov. Belcher issued a proclamation against them, and in a speech to the assembly, condemned the proceeding in very strong terms. The assembly, which favored the scheme, attempting to vindicate the character of the bills, he dissolved them with a reprimand, charging them with being guilty of injustice and hypocrisy.

It is not to be supposed that decisive measures of this description, in opposition to the

* In the very valuable work of the Rev. Joseph B. Felt, on the "History of the Massachusetts Currency," a minute account of this interesting controversy is given.

will of the people, were adapted to lessen the prejudices, already strong, against the governor. On the contrary, every new grievance, real or imaginary, only hurried forward the spirit which was working his overthrow. Although no provincial governor was ever more loyal to the crown he served than Belcher, he was subjected to severe mortifications, through the sinister influence of his enemies, who had succeeded in prejudicing the royal ear. Among the appointments to office which Governor Belcher had made, was that of a Mr. Lyde, his son-in-law, to the naval office in Massachusetts. There could be no objection to the appointment, as Mr. Lyde was a faithful and efficient officer. But the King ordered Gov. Belcher to appoint another to his place, although the act of parliament expressly vested the appointment in the governor. When advised to evade the command, Gov. Belcher replied, "that although the King could not make a naval officer, he could make a governor;" and so gave up his son-in-law. One or two other incidental triumphs of his enemies, in New Hampshire, were no less mortifying.*

In August, 1735, Governor Belcher, with his Council from Massachusetts, held a conference with the Chiefs of the Six Nations, at Albany, an interesting account of which is preserved in Colden's Memoirs of the Indian Nations.

After a long and weary controversy, before the Lords of Trade, a commission for the settlement of the boundary question, was decided upon. The commissioners were to be selected from the counsellors of New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Nova Scotia, and they were to hold their preliminary meeting at Hampton, New Hampshire, on the 1st of August, 1737. On the day appointed, they assembled. The assembly of Massachusetts met at Boston, on the 4th, and were prorogued to meet at Salisbury, on the 10th. The New Hampshire assembly, which had met at Portsmouth, on the same day, was also adjourned to the 10th, to meet at Hampton Falls. Thus the two assemblies were drawn within five miles of each other, and the governor, in his speech, declared that he would "act as the common father of both." The assemblies met at the places appointed. From Boston, a cavalcade was formed, and the governor rode in state, escorted by a troop of horse. At the Newbury ferry, he was met by another, which joined by three others, at the supposed divisional line, escorted him to his head quarters, in Hampton Falls, where he held a council, and addressed the assembly.† Even here, the antagonist spirit of the assembly provoked the governor; and on the very day that the commissioners adjourned for the purpose of giving the two assemblies time to consider their decrees, and frame their appeals, if necessary, Governor Belcher adjourned the New Hampshire assembly to the 12th October. This was a hasty and imprudent step, and his enemies did not fail to use it to his disadvantage. The Massachusetts assembly remained in session five days longer, during which they obtained copies of all the papers they wanted, framed their appeal, and then adjourned.

From this period, the adversaries of the governor became more active than ever. They contrived so to connect the boundary question with their own personal objections against him, that they produced an impression upon the King. The agent of New Hampshire, Thomlinson, who was continually pressing the affair before the ministry, was a sagacious politician, and so adroitly used the weapons furnished by the opponents of Belcher, in Massachusetts, as to defeat the claims of that province, and at the same time procure the recall of the governor. Other, and even criminal means, were resorted to, until his enemies, by the use of falsehood and misrepresentation, and finally, by acts of forgery and perjury, accomplished their objects.‡ He was superseded in office by Ben-

* On the first of Jan. 1734, Gov. Belcher sent for Benning Wentworth, to appear at the Council Board, and on his appearance there, he addressed him thus: "Mr. Wentworth, I have his Majesty's Royal mandamus for admitting you into his Majesty's Council, and am now ready to do it, and have ordered the Secretary to administer the proper oaths to you accordingly." Mr. Wentworth replied, "I should have been glad to have known it sooner, sir, for I am now engaged to serve in the Assembly, for this term, and therefore cannot accept now, but when the session is over, I may be ready." He then withdrew. He was not qualified until 12th Oct. 1734. — *Council and Assembly Records of New Hampshire*.

† The regal pomp of this procession was made the subject of severe comment by the adversaries of Governor Belcher, and occasioned several pasquinades, among which the following, in an assumed Hibernian style, is the best natured:

"Dear Paddy, you ne'er did behold such a sight,
As yesterday morning took place before night.
You in all your born days saw, nor I didn't neither,
So many fine horses and men ride together.
At the head the lower house trotted two in a row,
Then all the higher house pranced after the low;
Then the governor's coach gallop'd on like the wind,
And the last that came foremost were troopers behind.
But I fear it means no good to your neck or mine,
For they say 'tis to fix a right place for the line."

‡ The effect of the calumnies circulated in England against Governor B., is seen in the following extract of a letter from Dr. Watts to Rev. Mr. Colman, written in May, 1734:—"The unhappy differences between him [Gov. Belcher] and the people, have given occasion for hard things to be said of him here, almost in all companies where his name is mentioned." Douglass thus sums up the chief points of the intrigue against Belcher. His enemies charged him, 1. With being friendly to the Land Bank Scheme; 2.

ning Wentworth, as governor of New Hampshire, and William Shirley, as governor of Massachusetts, whose commissions arrived 14th August, 1741.

The historians both of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, speak in strong terms of reprobation of the unwarrantable means resorted to by the enemies of Gov. Belcher. Hutchinson says, that a few weeks longer delay would have enabled him to defeat the machinations of his enemies; and it is well known that the King, in a short time after, discovering the injustice which had been done him, voluntarily promised him the first vacant government in the colonies. Belknap expresses the surprise which would naturally affect the mind of any one at this distance of time, that Governor Belcher should have met such treatment from a British court, in the reign of so mild and just a prince as George II. But Belknap was not probably aware of the full force of the intrigue against him. It happened that Lord Euston, son of the Duke of Grafton, was a candidate for the honor of representing the city of Coventry, in parliament. A rival candidate seeming likely to prevail, a zealous dissenting clergyman of the name of Maltby, who possessed great influence among the electors of Coventry, and who rashly credited the assertions of Belcher's enemies, that he was conspiring against the dissenters in New England, offered to the Duke of Grafton, to secure the election of his son, Lord Euston, on condition that Belcher should be dismissed from office. The offer was accepted: Lord Euston was returned to parliament, and Belcher was sacrificed to an intrigue, as Spottiswoode, in Virginia, and Burnet, in New York, had been before him.

Governor Belcher was a warm admirer of the preaching of the celebrated Whitefield, and accompanied him not unfrequently in his journeyings through the province, always treating him with the greatest consideration. When this powerful preacher was on his way to New York, in October, 1740, the governor accompanied him as far as Worcester, and parted from him with great affection.

Soon after the appointment of his successor, Governor Belcher went to London, where, the nature of the intrigues against him being exposed, he was treated with great consideration by the King and court. They felt that he had been injured, and unjustly recompensed by the government he had most zealously labored to serve.

A vacancy happening in the province of New Jersey, occasioned by the death of Governor Hamilton, in 1747, Governor Belcher was appointed to succeed him; and met the assembly, for the first time, at Burlington, on the 20th August, 1747. In this province, his administration was generally acceptable. He was popular among the people, took pains to cultivate a good understanding with the assembly, and rarely interfered with their wishes, when their measures did not conflict with what he deemed his prerogative under the Royal instructions. His course was dignified and conciliatory. In the difficult questions which arose during his administration, and the exigencies of the French and Indian war, his conduct was marked by prudence, and good judgment.

The College of New Jersey, which was first opened at Newark, was, in 1752, removed to Princeton, where, on the recommendation of Governor Belcher, it was decided to erect a large building for the use of the College. The trustees proposed to name the building *Belcher Hall*; but this the governor declined, requesting that it might be called *Nassau Hall*, in memory of King William III. a branch of the illustrious house of Nassau.

Governor Belcher seems heartily to have enjoyed his government in New Jersey. In a letter to Richard Waldron, of Portsmouth, dated at Burlington, N. J., 28th July, 1748, he says—"I bless God, I am placid and easy in my present situation, and think I have abundant reason to be so, for this climate and government seem calculated for my advanced years." Mr. Waldron, who was secretary of the province of New Hampshire from 1730 to 1742, was the confidential friend and correspondent of Gov. Belcher until the close of his life. It seems that Waldron, and some other of his friends, had looked forward to an effort to reinstate Gov. Belcher in New Hampshire; in allusion to which he thus writes to Waldron, under date of 7th August, 1749:—"I can form no rational view of what my friends seem to be warmly desirous of. Wish-ers and would-ers are but poor house-builders. A good solicitor at home, with a pocket full of yellow dust, might do something; but, alas, where is such an one to be found? As to myself, I would not pass through another purgatory of a three years' voyage, dancing attendance, and expense, for the King's favor in making me Vice-Roy of his English America. Indeed, sir, if I know my own heart, I would not." In another letter, dated 22 November, 1750, he thus speaks of his own course of conduct:—"In my public life, I was always desirous to be able to chant, with the poet—

"Nil conscire sibi nulla pallescere culpa
Hic murus Atheneus esto."

With having countenanced the waste of the King's timber; and 3. With contriving the ruin of the dissenting Church in New England. The first charge was so far from being true, that most of the opposition to his administration in Massachusetts, arose from his decided opposition to the Land Bank. The second was equally false, and originated with the adherents of Dunbar, in New Hampshire, who sent a *forged* representation to London, using the names of J. Gilman, Jos. Lord, Geo. Gerrish, Peter Thing, and John Hall, of Exeter. The third had no better foundation, and was supported only by forged anonymous letters addressed from Massachusetts to dissenting clergymen in England.

Solomon tells us, a good name is rather to be chosen than great riches, and is one of the rewards of virtue. The world is captious and censorious, and too apt to reproach a man's memory ; therefore Pope, in caution, says—

"The flame extinct, the snuff will tell
If wax, or tallow, by the smell."

For several years, Governor Belcher resided at Burlington, but afterwards removed to Elizabethtown. During the closing years of his life, he suffered under great debility of body from a paralysis, yet he bore up with great fortitude and resignation, and devoted himself with unremitting zeal to the duties of his office. During the two years preceding his death, the assembly held their sessions at Elizabethtown, on account of his inability to meet them at Burlington or Amboy. He died on the 31st August, 1757, in the 76th year of his age.

Inheriting a large fortune, Governor Belcher affected an elegant and even splendid style of living, far beyond the income of his office, and was, through life, distinguished for his generosity and hospitality. *He was graceful in person, polished in his manners and conversation. In the judgment of President Burr, who preached the funeral sermon at his interment, "the scholar, the accomplished gentleman, and the true Christian, were seldom more happily and thoroughly united, than in him. His ears were always open to real grievances. The cause of the poor, the widow, the fatherless, as well as of the rich and great, was by him favorably heard, and the wrongs of all readily and impartially redressed. He was indeed a minister of God for good unto his people. Nor should I (continues his eulogist) pass over in silence what will distinguish Governor Belcher's administration, not only in the present, but, I trust, in all succeeding ages. I mean, his being the founder and promoter, the chief patron and benefactor, of the College of New Jersey. He lived to see his generous designs of doing good in this respect, have something of their desired effect." His remains were taken to Massachusetts, and deposited in the family tomb, near the entrance of the burial-place, in Cambridge.

Two sons of Governor Belcher were educated at Harvard College, viz. Andrew, who graduated in 1724, was afterwards a member of the council, and died at the family seat, in Milton, Mass., 24th Jan. 1771, aged 65;* and Jonathan, who graduated in 1728, studied law at the Temple, in London, rose to some eminence at the English bar, settled in Nova Scotia, was counsellor, lieutenant governor, and chief justice of the province, and died 29th March, 1776, aged 65. Governor Belcher's first wife died at Boston, 6th Oct. 1736. He married again in 1748, and his widow, after his decease, went to Milton, Massachusetts, and resided with Andrew Belcher, Esq., the oldest son of the governor, until his decease.

[To be continued.]

WEIGHT OF MILITARY MEN.

THE following memorandum was found a number of years ago in the pocket-book of an officer of the Massachusetts line :

AUGUST 19, 1783.

Weighed at the scales at West Point.

General Washington,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	209 lbs.
General Lincoln,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	224 "
General Knox,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	280 "
General Huntington,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	132 "
General Greaton,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	166 "
Colonel Swift,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	219 "
Colonel Michael Jackson,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	252 "
Colonel Henry Jackson,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	248 "
Lieutenant-Colonel Huntington,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	232 "
Lieutenant-Colonel Cobb,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	186 "
Lieutenant-Colonel Humphreys,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	221 "

It appears from the above, that the average weight of these eleven distinguished Revolutionary officers, was 214 pounds. The heaviest weight having been General Knox, who weighed 280 pounds, and the lightest General Huntington, who weighed 132 pounds. It is somewhat singular that the biographers of eminent men, never, unless under circumstances of a peculiar character, record the weight or dimensions of the clay tenements, which were the abode of their immortal spirits.

* The Belcher mansion, at Milton, was burned in 1776, in the night, by an accident. The widow of Andrew B., with the old lady, Governor Belcher's widow, hardly escaped the flames. They were carried into the barn, placed in the family coach, and forgotten till all was over. Elliot, the biographer, says he took tea with those ladies in that barn.

Complete List of the Congregational Ministers and Churches in Essex Co., Vt., from the first settlement to the present time.

[By Rev. JEREMIAH GLINES, of Lunenburg.]

The following mark † signifies installed. Those with — were not graduated at any College.

Towns & Chhs.	Organization of Churches.	Ministers.	Native Places.	When Born.	Where Educated.	Gr.	Theological Education at, or with whom.	Settlement.	Dismissal.	Death.
Concord*	Jan. 1807	Sam'l Goddard	Sutton, Ms.	July, 1772	—	—	Rev. Seth Payson, Kindsge, N. H.	Sept. 7, 1809	June 6, 1821	—
		Sam'l R. Hall	Croydon, N. H.	Oct. 27, 1794	—	—	Rev. Walter Chapin, Woodstock, Vt.	March 4, 1823	Aug. 1830	—
		Solon Martin	Hanover, N. H.	July 7, 1808	—	—		June 17, 1835	Oct. 1, 1838	—
Grauby	1835	James Tisdale	Taunton, Ms.	Nov. 7, 1799	Br'n	1821		Sept. 29, 1830	May, 1836	—
Guildhall	1759	Caleb Burge	Tolland, Ct.	Nov. 7, 1782	Midd.	—	Rev. A. Wines, Newport, N. H.	Aug. 31, 1808	March, 1814	Aug. 31, 1838
		James Tisdale	Taunton, Ms.	Nov. 7, 1799	Br'n	1821		Sept. 29, 1830	May, 1836	—
		Francis P. Smith	Gilmanton, N. H.	Nov. 7, 1795	Dart.	1816		Sept. 1838	—	—
		John Willard	Stafford, Ct.	1759	Yale	1782		March, 1822	July 6, 1825	June, 1826
Lunenburg	1802	Anson Hubbard	Gloucester, Ct.	Aug. 11, 1791	Yale	1817		Jan. 10, 1827	—	—
		Jeremiah Glines	Loudon, N. H.	—	—	—		—	—	—

* It is considered unnecessary to notice any of the towns except those where there are churches organized.

Notes on the preceding Table.

ESSEX COUNTY.

THIS County lies in the northeast corner of the State. It is bounded N. by Lower Canada, W. by the counties of Orleans and Caledonia, and S. and E. by Connecticut river. It contains 17 townships. Area, 680 square miles. Population, 1830, 3,981. It is considered the poorest county in the State; but, although much of the land is hilly and mountainous, there is considerable good soil, and a large portion of it is good for grazing. The settlements are principally confined to the towns on the Connecticut river. The principal streams are the Nulhegan, which is exclusively in Essex county—the Passumpsic, Moose, and Clyde. Incorporated, 1792.†

There is, comparatively, but little religious influence in the county. Congregational churches have been formed in only four towns; the rest are but little better than a moral waste.

† The above statements, and those which follow, relative to the settlement, organization, &c. of the towns are taken on the authorities of Hayward's New England Gazetteer, and Thompson's Gazetteer of Vermont.

CONCORD lies at the southern extremity of Essex County. It was chartered Sept. 15, 1781, and began to be settled, 1788. In 1795 there were 17 families in the town. The first settlers were principally from Westborough and Royalston, Ms. The population, 1830, 1,031. The Congregational church was organized, Jan. 7, 1807, by the Rev. David Goodall of Littleton, N. H., and then consisted of 17 members. The Rev. Samuel Goddard was ordained over it, Sept. 7, 1809. The church struggled through many difficulties on account of the smallness of its numbers and the feebleness of its means. They were assisted by benevolent individuals in the city of New York, in building a convenient house for worship, and by a lady of considerable wealth, from the same place, who resided in town, in procuring a bell. Soon after the settlement of the Rev. Mr. Goddard a revival of religion commenced, which continued more than a year. There were several other partial revivals during his ministration. A considerable portion of the time, while he was pastor of the church, he performed missionary labor for the Vermont and New Hampshire Missionary Societies in the northern part of Vermont, and some in New Hampshire, and on the Androscoggin river in Maine. Mr. Goddard removed from Concord to Norwich, where he still resides.—The Rev. Samuel R. Hall was ordained over this church, March 4, 1823. He was the son of Rev. Samuel R. Hall, of Rumford, Me. His studies were pursued, principally, under private instructors. He was licensed by the Worcester North Association, Ms. 1822. Mr. Hall's labors were divided between his pastoral duties and a school, which he commenced about the time of his ordination. This school became, the ensuing fall, incorporated by act of the Legislature, and continued in successful operation under his instruction about seven years. In the summer of 1830, he was dismissed from his pastoral relation on his acceptance of an appointment as principal of the Teachers Seminary, Andover, Ms., which situation he resigned, Jan. 1837, to take charge of the Teachers Seminary at Plymouth, N. H. He is now settled in the ministry in Craftsbury, Vt.—The Rev. Solon Martin succeeded Mr. Hall, and received ordination, June 17, 1835. The Academy, which, after Mr. Hall's resignation, had been in operation, only occasionally, shared his labors; but, after a few terms, he was obliged to relinquish it on account of his health. His ministration of the gospel was blessed by an effusion of the divine Spirit. A considerable accession was made to the church, as the fruits of the revival. He was dismissed, at his own request, 1838, and is now supplying the Congregational church in Corinth. Since he left Concord the church has enjoyed only occasional supplies.

GRANBY lies southwest from Guildhall, the shire town. It was chartered Oct. 10, 1761. A considerable settlement had been made previously to the year 1800, and the numbers continued to increase with considerable rapidity till after the year 1810. But when the cold seasons commenced the people began to abandon the settlement, and continued to leave the town till 1816, when there were only three families left, and the town lost its organization. After this period the numbers began to increase and the town was re-organized in December, 1821. Population, 1830, 97. The country around Granby is nearly a wilderness, and consequently there is no travelled road leading through the town. The Congregational church in Granby was organized, 1825, by Rev. S. R. Hall.—Rev. James Tisdale was ordained over this church in conjunction with the church of Guildhall, Sept. 29, 1830. He preached at Granby only one fourth part of the time. The rest of the time the church held meetings themselves, which they still continue to do. They have temporary supplies occasionally, but are unable to do much for the support of the gospel. Till recently, they have been a very "united people;" but sectarianism has at length found its way even among them, and separate meetings are often held for the convenience of the "handful" that compose the town.

GUILDHALL is the shire town of Essex county. It is situated on the Connecticut, and is fifty miles northeast from Montpelier. It was incorporated Oct. 10, 1761. Settlements were commenced in 1764. Population, 1830, 481. The first settlers were generally from Massachusetts and Connecticut, who brought with them their regular social, civil and religious principles and habits. Settlements were, principally, confined to the river, as the surface of the town back is uneven and broken into hills and mountains. In the early settlement of the town, the few professors of religion and others usually assembled for religious worship among themselves. They were greatly assisted by Deacon Samuel R. Hall. With the exception of reading printed sermons on the Sabbath, he performed nearly all the duties of a minister; both on the Sabbath, and in the week,—as visiting the people, and the sick, and attending funerals. Mr. Hall was a very pious and useful man, and to his influence, the church are, probably, much indebted for their subsequent prosperity. Through his instrumentality the church enjoyed quite a revival of religion, and many were added to its numbers. He afterwards entered the ministry, and was settled for many years at Rumford, Me., where he died. The church was formed in 1799, consisting of only seven members; but had no settled pastor till 1808, when Rev. Caleb Burge was settled. Mr. Hall continued with the church till

after Mr. Burge's settlement. Prior to Mr. Burge's connection with the church, calls were given to Rev. Nathan Waldo, afterwards settled in Williamstown, Vt. and Rev. Calvin Noble, both of whom declined. Mr. Burge was a discriminating preacher of the gospel, and one of the most able advocates of the doctrines of the Bible in this section of the country. His ministry at Guildhall was greatly blessed. Soon after he commenced his labors there was a powerful revival of religion, and 70 or 80 were the hopeful subjects of the work, 40 of whom united with the church at one time. Mr. Burge was afterwards installed in Glastenbury, Ct. and subsequently settled in the State of New York. During the last eight or ten years of his life, Mr. Burge also practised medicine. In 1838, he was suddenly thrown from his carriage by his horse taking fright, and in three days after he was no more. His latter end was peaceful, and his hope for heaven bright. Mr. Burge wrote an able and valuable treatise on the atonement. The church again enjoyed a revival in 1820, under the preaching of Rev. Andrew Rankin, and about 30 made profession of their faith. Mr. Rankin had a call to settle there but declined.—Rev. James Tisdale was ordained pastor of this church in 1830, making sixteen years that they were without a settled minister. He was an able and faithful preacher of the gospel, and quite a number were added to the church while he was pastor; but, failing in obtaining an ample support, owing to emigration and other causes, he was dismissed in 1836. He removed to Dublin, N. H. where he still continues.—Rev. Francis P. Smith, the present pastor, was the son of Rev. Isaac Smith, of Gilmanton, N. H. After graduating at Dartmouth College, he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in Boston. He followed the profession of the law for several years, when, experiencing a change of heart, he entered the ministry. During the two or three first years of his ministration he supplied the desk where his father had preached for almost half a century. He then supplied at Epsom two years, after which, he was invited to settle at Guildhall. His ordination was followed by a protracted meeting, the result of which was a general revival of religion, and about 40 were the hopeful subjects of a change of heart.

LUNENBURG began to be settled about 1770. Population, 1830, 1,034. The Congregational church in this town was organized in 1802. The male members of the society for settling and supporting a minister amounted to 26, and in the spring of the next year they settled the Rev. John Willard for their pastor. Mr. Willard was the son of Rev. John Willard, D. D., of Stafford, Ct. His mother was Lydia, eldest daughter of Gen. Dwight, of Brookfield, Ms. He was great-great-grand-son to Rev. Samuel Willard, Vice President of Harvard College, and nephew to the Rev. Joseph Willard, D. D., who was afterwards President of the same College. He was graduated at Yale College in 1782 under President Stiles. Mr. Willard was ordained at Meriden, Ct., June, 1786, and dismissed, May, 1802. He settled at Lunenburgh, March 31, 1803. In 1810, his labors were blessed by a gracious visitation of the divine Spirit. A very general revival of religion prevailed, and about 70 were added to the church. There were several other partial revivals during his connection with the church, which was dissolved in February, 1822. His salary being inadequate to his support, he performed several missionary tours through the northern settlements of Vermont and New Hampshire, under the direction of the Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Vermont Missionary Societies. His mind naturally inclined to the study of medicine, and during his excursions among the scattered people at the North, he had frequent applications to administer advice to the sick and infirm. His attention was thus necessarily more directed to the subject, and an increasing weakness at his stomach, induced him finally to enter regularly into the practice of medicine. He did not wholly relinquish preaching for several years afterwards, but such was the state of his health that it was deemed necessary for him to do so, some time before his pastoral relation to the church was dissolved. For several years after Mr. Willard ceased to preach, the church enjoyed only occasional supplies. In 1820, they were favored with a second general revival of religion, under the labors of Rev. Mr. Hemenway, when a large accession was made to the church.—Mr. Hubbard studied theology with Dr. Perkins in W. Hartford, Ct. now deceased; and was licensed to preach the gospel by the North Association of Hartford county in 1819. He was dismissed from the church at Lunenburgh, at his own request. His health had suffered by too much confinement to study, and he found it necessary to travel, which he did to a considerable extent. Providence directed him to Maine, where he became pastor of the church in Monson, and continued there until the summer of 1835. Having become interested in the movement of things at the West, he sought a residence there with his family; which place, he felt obliged, on account of his health, to leave. He returned to New England in the fall of 1837, and is now engaged in a "stated supply" at Andover, Me. After being destitute of the stated means of grace for more than a year, the church and people at Lunenburgh, though much dispirited on account of arrearages due to the Rev. Mr. Hubbard, and other embarrassments, saw fit to invite Mr. Glines, who was laboring with them in the gospel, to become their pastor. He accepted the invitation and was ordained Jan. 10, 1827. Mr. Glines did not pursue a collegiate course of edu-

cation. He studied about three years with Rev. Daniel Gould of Rumford, Me., then spent between two and three years at Bangor Seminary. After which he studied theology several months with Mr. Gould his former teacher, and completed his studies with Rev. Samuel R. Hall of Concord, Vt. He was licensed by the Coos (now Caledonia) Association, at Peacham, June 1, 1825. The church shared in the "revival of 1831," in connection with a "protracted" meeting, and between 30 and 40 were added to its numbers. Two years preceding this, in 1829, a few mercy drops were bestowed, when about 16 embraced the Saviour, and the year following also was blessed to them in the ingathering of about 20 souls. Since that time there has been no special awakening, though some cases of hopeful conversion have usually occurred every year. The church has of late been much reduced in numbers and strength by emigration.

NOTICE OF THE AMERICAN STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION.

In Europe, for a number of years past, the subject of statistics has received much attention. Various Societies have been formed for the express purpose of collecting and diffusing statistical information, and most happy have been the results of their labors. In this country, "the inquiry had been often made, how such information could be best collected and diffused," but no effectual methods had been taken to accomplish the object in view, until "a meeting was held at the Rooms of the American Education Society, November 27, 1839, for the purpose of considering the expediency of forming a Statistical Society." "The meeting was organized by choosing the Hon. Richard Fletcher, Chairman, and Lemuel Shattuck, Esq, Scribe." "The objects for which the meeting was called were then stated and discussed, and the opinions of the several gentlemen present freely exchanged on the advantages, which would result from the formation of such an association and on the expediency of forming one." It was then resolved, "that it is expedient to form a Society, to be called, The American Statistical Society." A Committee consisting of the Hon. Richard Fletcher, Rev. William Cogswell, D. D., Oliver W. B. Peabody, Esq, John D. Fisher, M. D., and Lemuel Shattuck, Esq., was appointed to prepare a Constitution for the government of the contemplated Society, to be presented at an adjourned meeting.

At the adjourned meeting, December 11, 1839, a Constitution was reported, and a Society was formed, adopting for its Constitution the draft which had been presented. The Constitution is as follows:

Article I. This Association shall be denominated the **AMERICAN STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION.**

Art. II. The objects of the Association shall be to collect, preserve, and diffuse statistical information in the different departments of human knowledge.

Art. III. The Association shall be composed of Fellows, Corresponding Members, Honorary Members, and Foreign Members.

Art. IV. The Fellows shall be chosen by ballot, having been previously nominated by the Board of Directors—the affirmative votes of four fifths of the Fellows present being necessary to a choice; and no balloting shall take place unless seven Fellows be present. Corresponding, Honorary, and Foreign Members shall be nominated and elected in the same manner. Each Fellow, on admission to the Association, shall pay into the treasury five dollars, and annually, afterwards, two dollars, or thirty dollars at some one time.

Art. V. Fellows only shall be entitled to vote; but Corresponding, Honorary, and Foreign Members shall have the right to sit and deliberate, in all the meetings of the Association.

Art. VI. The Officers of the Association shall be a President, Vice Presidents, a Recording Secretary, a Home Secretary, a Foreign Secretary, a Treasurer, a Librarian, and nine Counselors, who, together shall form a Board of Directors for the government of the Institution, five of whom shall constitute a quorum at any meeting regularly convened. There shall be also a Publishing Committee of five, to be chosen annually by the Board of Directors, at the time they shall appoint.

Art. VII. The Association shall meet annually in the City of Boston, on the first Wednesday in February, to hear the Report of the Board of Directors, of the Treasurer, and of the Librarian; to elect officers, and to transact other necessary business; and also at such other times as the Board of Directors shall appoint. Seven Fellows shall be necessary to form a quorum for transacting business, but a less number may adjourn a meeting.

Art. VIII. By-Laws for the more particular government of the Association, not contravening the Constitution, shall be made by the Board of Directors.

Art. IX. No alteration of this Constitution shall be made, except on recommendation of the Board of Directors, and by a vote of three-fourths of the Fellows present at an Annual Meeting.

December 18, 1839, the Society was organized in due form by the choice of officers, and went fully into operation. On the 24th of the same month, the Board of Directors held a meeting at which a committee, consisting of the Rev. Dr. Cogswell, Lemuel Shattuck, Esq., Dr. Fisher, Rev. Mr. Felt, Dr. Chickering, and O. W. B. Peabody, Esq. was appointed to prepare By-Laws for the Society. January 3, 1840, the Directors met and the Committee to whom was referred the subject of preparing By-Laws, reported a draft which was adopted by the Board. They would occupy too much space to be inserted in this connection. They resemble those of similar Societies.

Soon after the organization of the Society a pamphlet was issued by the Publishing Committee containing the Constitution, By-Laws, List of Officers and Members, together with an Address on the subject of statistics generally.

The Directors have uniformly held meetings on the last Wednesday of every month, for the purpose of promoting in various ways the objects of the Association.

April 4, 1840, the following Circular was issued under the supervision of the Publishing Committee, which is here inserted for the purpose of communicating information respecting the design and operations of the Institution.

SIR,—An institution has been formed in Boston by the name of the AMERICAN STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION, for the purpose of collecting, preserving, and diffusing statistical information, in the different departments of human knowledge. One of the methods which the Association propose to take in accomplishing this object, is to procure, by solicitation or otherwise, books, pamphlets, periodical works and written communications, relating to the subject of Statistics. It is also their intention to promote the science of Statistics, to suggest and prepare the best forms for keeping records, proposing questions, and making investigation; and to aid all those who are interested in this important object, in presenting information in the form most interesting and useful. All donations, either in print or in manuscript, will be deposited in the library of the Society for the use of the members and others, and a description of them carefully entered on the records in connection with the name of each donor. Should you feel disposed to forward to the Society any book, document, report, or statistical table, or to compile one on any subject selected by yourself, or proposed by the Society, you will confer a public benefit and particularly oblige its members. In no country is it more important that facts should be accurately sought, collected, and made known, than in this. It is hoped that you will so far favor our purposes, as to make such contributions as your convenience may permit. The Association will be pleased to receive suggestions and to correspond with any individuals in relation to their objects.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

P. S.—The Association will gratefully receive Reports, Documents, and other Works, either Domestic or Foreign, relating to the following subjects:—

1. *Topography*.—In relation to Public Lands, States, Counties, Towns, Rivers, Ponds, Lakes, Climate, Meteorology, Geology, Mineralogy, Vegetable and Animal productions.
2. *Population*.—The Census of different periods; the Births, Marriages, and Deaths, specifying the diseases, sex, age, and months of the year, when each death took place; Boards of Health, prevalence of Epidemics, and other diseases.
3. *Education*.—Common Schools, Academies, Colleges, Medical, Law, and Theological Schools, and other Institutions of Learning, Education Societies, Expenses of Public and Private Education.
4. *Associations*.—Lyceums and Library Companies, Reading Rooms, Medical, Musical, and other Societies; Life and Trust Companies; and all other Associations for promoting the several interests of the community.
5. *Public Press*.—Books of every kind, and especially those respecting Statistics, Almanacs, Year Books, Annual Registers, Newspapers, and other Periodical Publications, and Statements, exhibiting the Prices and the Number in circulation.
6. *Government*.—Public Administration of the Government of the United States, of the Individual States, Counties, Cities and Towns; number of Electors, and Votes given for different Candidates.
7. *Public Defence*.—The Army, the Navy, and Fortifications of the United States; and the Militia of the several States.
8. *Economy*.—Price current of Articles of Consumption, Wages, Rents, Distribution of Wealth, and Domestic Management.
9. *Productive Industry*.—Agriculture, Manufactures, Arts, Mines, Fisheries, and other productions of Industry.
10. *Internal Improvements*.—Canals, Railroads, Steam Navigation, Coasting Trade, Post Offices and Post Roads.
11. *Trade and Commerce*.—Trade, Shipping, and Navigation; Exports and Imports, Tariff and Duties.
12. *Finance*.—Receipts and Expenditures of the United States, of the several States, of Cities and Towns; their Valuation, and Taxes.
13. *Casualties*.—Losses by Fire, Shipwrecks, and other Disasters.
14. *Crime*.—Police, Courts of Justice, and Judicial Administration, Penitentiaries, Jails, Houses of Correction and Reformation, and Prison Discipline.

15. *Pauperism*.—Alms-houses, Houses of Industry, number of Paupers in States, Counties and Towns, Expense of their Maintenance, Causes of Pauperism, character and condition of paupers.

16. *Benevolence*.—Asylums, and other Institutions for the Blind, Deaf Mutes, the Insane, Orphans, and other persons; of Hospitals, Infirmaries, Dispensaries, and other Institutions for the relief of the Sick; Bible, Education, Missionary, Tract, Sunday School, and other Societies for the improvement of the condition of mankind.

17. *Religion*.—Ecclesiastical Conventions and Associations of all kinds, particular Churches as to the number of Communicants, Baptisms, Deaths, &c., State of Religion.

18. *Miscellanies*.—All other topics relating to the state, progress and welfare of society.

19. *Statistical Forms*.—For keeping Records, collecting Information, and preparing Tables, in any branch of Statistical Knowledge.

On the 7th of January, 1841, a petition was presented to the Legislature for an Act of Incorporation, and one was obtained, which is here inserted.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

SECTION 1. Richard Fletcher, Bradford Sumner, William Cogswell, Samuel Dorr, and Joseph B. Felt, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation, by the name of the American Statistical Association, for the purpose of collecting, preserving, and diffusing statistical information, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties, restrictions and liabilities set forth in the forty-fourth chapter of the Revised Statutes.

SECTION 2. Said corporation may hold real estate to an amount not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, and personal estate, the income of which shall not exceed three thousand dollars annually: *provided, nevertheless*, that nothing contained in this act shall be construed to authorise the said corporation to traffic in books for the purpose of profit.

Approved by the Governor, February 5, 1841.

Efforts have been made to establish a Library, and they have not been made in vain. A large number of pamphlets and papers, and also a number of valuable bound volumes have been procured and placed in the Room of the Association as the commencement of a Library. Besides these, many volumes on statistical subjects have been deposited in the Library for the benefit of those who are disposed to consult them. The Directors feel that the establishment of a good Library is an object of very great importance, and should be sought with great zeal.

The Directors have assigned to different individuals, by their consent, subjects for statistical investigation, and much information is anticipated in this way.

Correspondence has been opened with many individuals in this and foreign countries, and the objects of the Association have been highly commended by private gentlemen and the public press.

Measures have been taken to prepare and procure suitable original materials for a volume, which it is expected will soon be published.

The following is a list of the officers and members of the Association.

Hon. Richard Fletcher, *President*. Bradford Sumner, Esq.; George C. Shattuck, M. D., *Vice Presidents*. Rev. Joseph B. Felt, *Recording Secretary*. Lemuel Shattuck, Esq. *Home Secretary*. Joseph E. Worcester, Esq., *Foreign Secretary*. James C. Odiorne, Esq., *Treasurer*. Lemuel Shattuck, Esq., *Librarian*. Rev. William Cogswell, D. D.; O. W. B. Peabody, Esq.; John P. Bigelow, Esq.; Hon. Horace Mann; John D. Fisher, M. D.; Prof. B. B. Edwards; William Brigham, Esq.; Robert Rantoul, Jr. Esq., and Prof. Daniel Treadwell, *Counsellors*. Rev. William Cogswell, D. D.; Joseph E. Worcester, Esq.; O. W. B. Peabody, Esq.; Rev. Joseph B. Felt; and Lemuel Shattuck, Esq., *Publishing Committee*.

FELLOWS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Hon. Richard Fletcher,	Boston.
Rev. William Cogswell, D. D.	do.
Oliver W. B. Peabody, Esq.	do.
Lemuel Shattuck, Esq.	do.
John D. Fisher, M. D.	do.
Prof. Bela B. Edwards,	Andover.
Ebenezer Alden, M. D.	Randolph.
Bradford Sumner, Esq.	Boston.
Joseph E. Worcester, Esq.	Cambridge.
Rev. Joseph B. Felt,	Boston.
Samuel G. Howe, M. D.	do.
John P. Bigelow, Esq.	do.
Hon. Horace Mann,	do.
George C. Shattuck, M. D.	do.
Thomas H. Webb, M. D.	do.
William Lincoln, Esq.	Worcester.
Rev. Henry Colman,	Boston.
Mr. Artemas Simonds,	do.
Robert Rantoul, Jr. Esq.	do.
C. Francis Adams, Esq.	Boston.
Thomas A. Davis, Esq.	do.

Prof. Benjamin Peirce,	Cambridge.
Prof. Daniel Treadwell,	do.
Hon. Nathan Hale,	Boston.
Hon. Samuel Dorr,	do.
* Benj. B. Thatcher, Esq.	do.
William Brigham, Esq.	do.
Mr. William C. Brown,	do.
Augustus A. Gould, M. D.	do.
Hon. Stephen C. Phillips,	Salem.
Benjamin Merrill, Esq.	do.
Rev. Charles W. Upham,	do.
Asahel Huntington, Esq.	do.
Elisha Bartlett, M. D.	Lowell.
Luther V. Bell, M. D.	Charlestown.
Hon. Caleb Cushing,	Newburyport.
Prof. Edward Hitchcock, LL. D.	Amherst.
Prof. Joseph Alden, D. D.	Williamstown.
Josiah Noyes, M. D.	Needham.
Emory Washburn, Esq.	Worcester.
William Willis, Esq.	Portland, Me.
Francis Cogswell, Esq.	Dover, N. H.
Luke Howe, M. D.	Jaffrey, N. H.
George P. Marsh, Esq.	Burlington, Vt.

A Book of the United States ; exhibiting its Geography, Divisions, Constitution and Government, Institutions, Agriculture, Commerce, Manufactures, Religion, Education, Population, Natural Curiosities, Railroads, Canals, Public Buildings, Manners and Customs, Fine Arts, Antiquities, Literature, Mineralogy, Botany, Geology, Natural History, Productions, etc. ; together with a condensed History of the Country from its first discovery to the present time ; the Biography of about two hundred of the leading Men ; a Description of the principal Cities and Towns ; with Statistical Tables, relating to the Religion, Commerce, Manufactures, and various other topics. Edited by Grenville Mellen. With Engravings of Curiosities, Scenery, Animals, Cities, Towns, Public Buildings, etc. New York : H. F. Sumner & Co. 1839. pp. 824.

The chief object of the editor in preparing this work, as he remarks in the preface, was to furnish something which should be found to embrace those subjects which are of enduring interest and importance to all classes. It was his wish to present such matters, as could be well done in the compass allowed, and as are of interest to all classes of readers, and an acquaintance with which is desirable for our own citizens especially. The editor acknowledges his particular obligations to the two quarto volumes, entitled, "View of the United States," by the Rev. John Howard Hinton of London. Many of the wood cuts are distinct and beautiful, and add much to the value of the work. Anecdotes and interesting incidents are frequently interspersed. The general arrangement appears to be good, while the proper degree of prominence is assigned to each topic.*

Death of President Harrison. A Discourse delivered in the Village Church in Amherst, Ms. on the Morning of the Annual State Fast, April 8, 1841. By Heman Humphrey, D. D. President of Amherst College. Amherst : J. S. & C. Adams. 1841.

This Sermon is founded upon Psalm cxlvi. 3, 4 : "Put not your trust in princes, nor in the son of man, in whom there is no help. His breath goeth forth, he returneth to his earth : in that very day his thoughts perish."

The sentiment deduced from the text and illustrated and enforced in the sermon, is, That no dependence can be placed upon the lives of civil rulers, however exalted in station, or however eminently qualified they may be for the discharge of their high duties. Dr. Humphrey remarks, I. Upon the necessity of the caution, "Put not your trust in princes." II. Upon the reason or ground of it : And, III. Upon the sin and folly of disregarding it. Having discussed these several thoughts, he considers the character and principles of the late Chief Magistrate, General Harrison, and closes with suitable reflections. The sermon, though evidently written in haste, is appropriate and fraught with just views.

The Form of Covenant of the Old South Church, in Boston, Massachusetts ; with Lists of the Founders, the Pastors, the Ruling Elders and Deacons, and the Members. "One is your Master, even Christ ; and all ye are brethren." 1841. pp. 118.

From this book, which consists in some respects of two parts, and contains one hundred and eighteen pages, we learn, that the Old South Church is the third Congregational church in Boston, and was formed originally at Charlestown, on the 12th and 16th of May, 1669, O. S. The original members of the church were 52 in number, 29 males and 23 females. The whole number of persons who have been connected with the church is 2,488, of whom 448 still survive and belong to the church at the present time. The church has had 14 pastors, viz : Rev. Messrs. Thomas Thacher, Samuel Willard, Ebenezer Pemberton, Joseph Sewall, D. D., Thomas Prince, Alexander Cumming, Samuel Blair, John Bacon, John Hunt, Joseph Eckley, D. D., Joshua Huntington, Benjamin B. Wisner, D. D., Samuel H. Stearns, and George W. Blagden,

* There are some errors which the author would do well to correct in a subsequent edition. Thus he speaks of the "Spirit of the Pilgrims" as an existing Calvinistic publication. On p. 274, it is stated, that Amherst College was incorporated in 1821, with the title of "Amherst Collegiate Institution ;" whereas it was incorporated in 1824, with the title of Amherst College. The population of Massachusetts, according to the census of 1837, should have been given.

the present pastor. Four of the above were dismissed from their pastoral relation, and nine of them died in office. Their average age is 53 2-3 years. The one who deceased the youngest, was Mr. Huntington, aged 33 years; and the one who lived to be the oldest, was Dr. Sewall, aged 80.

The following persons have sustained the office of Ruling Elder or of Deacon in the church, viz: Edward Raynsford, Ruling Elder; Peter Bracket, Jacob Eliot, Theophilus Frarye, Nathaniel Williams, James Hill, Daniel Henschman, Jonathan Simpson, Thomas Hubbard, Samuel Sewall, David Jeffries, William Phillips, Jonathan Mason, Thomas Dawes, Samuel Salisbury, William Phillips, Jr., Josiah Salisbury, Edward Phillips, Pliny Cutler, Thomas Vose, Samuel T. Armstrong, and Charles Stoddard.

"The Confession of Faith of the Old South Church is that 'owned and consented unto by the Elders and Messengers of the Churches assembled at Boston, May 12, 1680,' of which all its pastors, since that time, have been required to signify their approbation, previously to their admission to the church in preparation for their ordination or installation; and a profession of belief in the fundamental doctrines of which is received from candidates, and announced to the brethren, by the pastor, previously to admission to membership."

We think that the church by their committee, consisting of Messrs. Armstrong, Cutler and Sampson, in publishing this little volume, have performed a very seasonable and important service. By their vote, each church member and pew proprietor is entitled to a copy, and the pastor is to furnish each candidate for membership with a copy previously to a public profession of religion. In this way unity in faith, spirit and practice will be promoted.

Appendix to the Thirteenth Volume of Connecticut Reports, containing Statistics of the Connecticut Bar, and other matters. 1841. pp. 16.

The author of this pamphlet is the Hon. Thomas Day of Hartford, Ct., late Secretary of the State. He has given brief biographical and official notices of twenty-two individuals of the Connecticut bar. Most of them appear to have been men of distinction in their profession. Such notices must be interesting and valuable, especially to gentlemen of the law. Other notices of a similar character, we are informed, may be expected in future. Four or five pages at the close of the pamphlet are occupied in defining legal terms for the benefit of those who are accustomed to use them. As President of the Historical Society of Connecticut, and in various other ways, Judge Day is doing much for the promotion of the statistics and history of his native State.

The Family Visiter. By John Haywood, Author of the New England Gazetteer, &c. &c. Third Edition. Boston: Otis, Broaders & Co. 1840. pp. 224.

This book is principally a compilation, consisting of selections from various authors on a great variety of topics. The articles are interesting and useful, and designed for the benefit of families.

The Principle of Emulation as a Stimulus to Academical Study. By the Rev. Nathan Lord, D. D., President of Dartmouth College, N. H. pp. 16.

This essay appeared in the last number of the American Biblical Repository, and is also published in a separate form. The subject is important in its relation to the interests of education, and the duties of those to whom the business of instruction has been intrusted. It is discussed by President Lord upon the broad principles of Christian ethics, and few we presume will be disposed to dissent from the general conclusions at which he arrives. He objects to the excitement of emulation among those who are associated in academical studies, as being adapted to foster the selfish principles of human nature, and to counteract the healthful influences of moral discipline. He is careful, however, to distinguish the desire of distinction, and the love of pre-eminence, which he considers

as belonging to the spirit of emulation, from the ideas which are associated, and therefore often confounded with them, "of imitating a model, of appreciating our own abilities, or of taking a place corresponding to our merits." The latter he regards as legitimate and salutary in their operation, and he does not object to the holding out of rewards to stimulate the pursuit of individual excellence.

The essay is written with candor and much reflection, and the subject should receive a full consideration by all connected with the department of instruction.

The Laws of Trade in the United States: being an abstract of the Statutes of the several States and Territories, concerning Debtors and Creditors. By Jacob B. Moore. New York: Alexander V. Blake. 1840. pp. 360.

The object of this book is to present, in familiar form, a summary of the laws of the different States on the subjects of Debtor and Creditor, the means provided by the laws to enforce the collection of debts, the power which the creditor has over the property and person of the debtor, in the several States, and the provisions existing for the relief and discharge of insolvent debtors. The volume appears to be drawn up in a clear and intelligible manner, and a great amount of valuable information is brought within a small compass.

Injuries done to Christ: A Sermon, preached to the Essex Street Congregation, Boston, March 21, 1841. By Nehemiah Adams, Pastor of Essex Street Church. Boston: Tappan & Dennet. 1841. pp. 19.

This Sermon is from Acts xxvi. 9: "I verily thought with myself, that I ought to do many things contrary to the name of Jesus of Nazareth," and was suggested by the present state of religious feeling and inquiry in the city, having special reference to those individuals who deny the Godhead and atoning sacrifice of Christ. To such it is a most solemn and affectionate appeal. It is an expression of feelings in view of the denial of fundamental truths, rather than a discussion of them, and exhibits the kindest emotions of a heart filled with love to the adorable Saviour.

Abstract of the Massachusetts School Returns, for 1839-40. Boston: Dutton & Wentworth. 1840. pp. 482.

This Report, prepared by the Hon. Horace Mann, Secretary of the Board of Education, is a valuable document of the kind. It is an abstract of the school returns from 301 towns in the State, together with selections from the various school committees. From it we learn the following facts: Number of public schools, 3,072; number of scholars of all ages in all the schools,—in summer 124,354—in winter 149,222; number of teachers including summer and winter terms—males 2,378,—females 3,928; average wages paid per month, exclusive of board—to males \$24,14—to females \$6,89; amount of money raised for public schools by taxes, \$477,221,24. Such reports as this cannot fail to be subservient to the highest interests of education in the State.

The Gospel fitted to the wants of the World: A Sermon preached in Providence, R. I., September 9, 1840, before the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, at their Thirty-First Annual Meeting. By Nathan S. S. Beman, D. D. Boston: Crocker & Brewster. 1840. pp. 31.

We had the pleasure of listening to this sermon, and were struck with the beautiful simplicity of its style, arrangement, and thoughts. It has an admirable fitness to the time and circumstances in which it was delivered. The text is Psalm lxxii. 17. "His name shall endure forever; his name shall be continued as long as the sun; and men shall be blessed in him; all nations shall call him blessed." The single sentiment illustrated is, that the religion of the Bible is fitted, in its nature, to become the exclusive religion of our world. It is accommodated to every stage of human society; to

the common wants of man ; to every order of mind ; it counteracts sin in every possible condition ; it is not dependent on any human system of philosophy ; and it has no necessary connection with any human form of government. We confidently commend this discourse as one of the best ever delivered on a like occasion.

A Discourse on Christian Perfection, delivered in the Chapel of the Theological Seminary, Bangor, March 4, 1841. By Enoch Pond, D. D., Professor of Systematic Theology. Bangor: S. S. Smith. 1841. pp. 48.

This Discourse and the Appendix contain an able discussion of a subject which has attracted no little attention for two or three years. It is Dr. Pond's object to describe Christian perfection, and inquire whether any of our fallen race have ever been, or are likely to be perfect, in the present life. The arguments adduced to show the negative of the last proposition occur to us to be weighty and irresistible. They are such as these,—the mode in which this perfection is said to be attained is unscriptural and absurd ; the universal imperfection of saints on earth may be urged from the unanimous opinion of the church ; from the Christian life being represented in the Bible as a warfare ; from the chastisements to which Christians are continually subject ; because the doctrine of perfection is expressly contradicted by the Bible, etc.

The official character of Nathanael Emmons, taught and shown in the Sermon at his Funeral, September 28, 1840. By Thomas Williams, of East Greenwich, R. I. Second Edition. Boston: Ferdinand Andrews. 1841. pp. 56.

This Sermon is founded on Eccl. xii. 9, "And, moreover, because the preacher was wise, he still taught the people knowledge." The preacher's object is, 1. to show what all people need to be taught ; 2. what a preacher needs in order that he may teach his people ; and 3. to show why a wise preacher will constantly teach his people knowledge. These topics are illustrated in the cogent and characteristic manner of Mr. Williams. The conclusion is occupied with some account of the life and labors of Dr. Emmons. We may state in this connection, and we do it gladly, that a complete and uniform edition of the works of Dr. Emmons is in preparation, and will be published under the editorial superintendence of the Rev. Dr. Ide of Medway. The first volume will contain a life of Dr. E. by the editor, together with an autobiography, Mr. Williams's funeral sermon, etc. These volumes will be an invaluable present to the American theological public.

Agricultural Addresses, delivered at New Haven, Norwich and Hartford, Ct., at the County Cattle Shows in 1840. By Henry Colman, Commissioner of the Agricultural Survey of Massachusetts. Published by request of the three Societies. Boston: Dutton & Wentworth. 1840. pp. 72.

The perusal of these Addresses will well repay the farmer and the intelligent man of any profession. They are fraught with materials for wise and profitable reflection, as well as with immediate practical directions for the husbandman.

Public Worship: A Discourse delivered at the Dedication of the Baptist Church in Bowdoin Square, Boston, November 5, 1840. By William Hague, Pastor of the Baptist Church in Federal Street. Boston: Gould, Kendall & Lincoln. 1841. pp. 38.

The text of this sermon is Ps. xc. 16, 17, "Let thy work appear unto thy servants," etc. The preacher treats 1st, of the great objects suggested in the text ; 2d, of some special reasons why the people with whom he is connected should love the sanctuary. Among these reasons are, 1st, the entire freedom of religion ; 2d, on account of the price which has been paid for the privileges of the sanctuary ; and 3d, on account of the happy influence which public worship has exerted on national character. The sermon may be read with much interest, not only by Baptists, but by Christians of all denominations.

QUARTERLY LIST

OF

ORDINATIONS AND INSTALLATIONS.

The following statistics of Ordinations, Installations, and Deaths of Clergymen, are as extensive and accurate as we can make them from the papers published by the different denominations of Christians to which we have access.

- THOMAS J. SWEAT, Bap. ord. pastor, Ellsworth, Maine, Nov. 18, 1840.
 S. HALE, Bap. ord. pastor, Sidney, Me. Dec. 16.
 FRANKLIN MERRIAM, Bap. ord. pastor, Winthrop, Me. Dec. 23.
 REUBEN KIMBALL, Cong. ord. pastor, Kittery Point, Me. Jan. 26, 1841.
 LEBBEUS KINGMAN, Bap. inst. pastor, Sedgwick Bay, Me. Feb. 25.
 JOHN M. CHICK, Bap. ord. pastor, Warner, New Hampshire, Jan. 12, 1841.
 WILLIAM HORTON, Epis. ord. priest, Dover, N. H. Feb. 3.
 WILLIAM T. SAVAGE, Cong. inst. pastor, Amherst, N. H. Feb. 24.
 JOHN M. FRASER, Cong. ord. pastor, Addison, Vermont, Dec. 25, 1840.
 ALDACE WALKER, Cong. ord. pastor, West Rutland, Vt. Dec. 30.
 WILLIAM A. CHAPIN, Cong. inst. pastor, Greensboro', Vt. Jan. 20, 1841.
 JABEZ T. HOWARD, Cong. ord. pastor, Elmore, Vt. Feb. 20.
 GEORGE E. DAY, Cong. ord. pastor, Marlboro', Massachusetts, Dec. 2, 1840.
 JAMES C. HOUGHTON, Cong. ord. pastor, Storrsville, Ms. Dec. 22.
 EDMUND H. SEARS, Unit. inst. pastor, Lancaster, Ms. Dec. 23.
 JOHN G. NAYLOR, Bap. inst. pastor, Lowell, Ms. Jan. 25.
 JOHN B. M. BAILEY, Cong. ord. pastor, Attleboro', Ms. Dec. 30.
 DAVID E. GOODWIN, Cong. ord. pastor, Williamsburgh, Ms. Jan. 13, 1841.
 WILLIAM E. DIXON, Cong. ord. pastor, Ware, Ms. Jan. 14.
 CHESTER FITCH, Cong. ord. pastor, New Marlboro', Ms. Jan. 27.
 WILLIAM ALLEN, Cong. ord. pastor, Quincy, Ms. Jan. 28.
 J. P. BURBANK, Bap. ord. pastor, Taunton, Ms. Feb. 3.
 SAMUEL D. DARLING, Cong. ord. pastor, Cunningham, Ms. Feb. 17.
 GEORGE W. RANDALL, Bap. ord. pastor, Billerica, Ms. Feb. 18.
 GIDEON DANA, Cong. inst. pastor, West Springfield, Ms. Feb. 24.
 JOHN HAVEN, Cong. inst. pastor, Stoneham, Ms. Feb. 24.
 JOSIAH BALLARD, Cong. inst. pastor, Sudbury, Ms. March 3.
 DAVID FOSDICK, Unit. ord. pastor, Sterling, Ms. March 3.
 W. R. BABCOCK, Epis. ord. priest, Boston, Ms. March 24.
 LEONARD S. PARKER, Cong. inst. pastor, Providence, Rhode Island, Dec. 30, 1840.
 CHARLES S. ADAMS, Cong. inst. pastor, Coventry, R. I. Jan. 12, 1841.
 GEORGE LEEDS, Epis. ord. priest, Providence, R. I. March 9.
 J. H. FRANCIS, Cong. inst. pastor, Middletown, Connecticut, Dec. 3, 1840.
 STEPHEN HUBBELL, Cong. inst. pastor, East Avon, Ct. Dec. 31.
 S. G. WHITTLESEY, Cong. ord. For. Miss. New Haven, Ct. Jan. 10, 1841.
 JOSHUA L. MAYNARD, Cong. ord. pastor, Cornwall, Ct. Jan. 14.
 EDMUND TURNEY, Bap. ord. pastor, Hartford, Ct. Feb. 17.
 S. STEBBINS STOCKING, Epis. ord. priest, Meriden, Ct. Feb. 26.
 GEORGE DUFFIELD, JR. Pres. ord. pastor, Brooklyn, New York, Dec. 27, 1840.
 JAMES HARKNESS, Pres. inst. pastor, New York City, N. Y. Dec. 29.
 WILLIAM SALISBURY, Pres. inst. pastor, Jefferson, N. Y. Jan. 6, 1841.
 JOHN EASTMAN, Pres. inst. pastor, Le Roy, N. Y. Jan. 7.
 ORRIS FRAZER, Pres. ord. pastor, Bath, N. Y. Feb.
 GEORGE T. EVEREST, Pres. ord. Evang. Rock Stream, N. Y. Feb.
 JOHN BIRKBY, Ref. Dutch inst. pastor, Gansevoort, N. Y. Feb. 4.
 E. W. ANDREWS, Cong. inst. pastor, New York City, N. Y. Feb. 7.
 JAMES B. SHAW, Pres. inst. pastor, Rochester, N. Y. Feb. 16.
 DAVID LYON, Pres. ord. Evang. Northampton, N. Y. Feb. 17.
 ALEXANDER PROUDFIT, Pres. ord. pastor, Amsterdam, N. Y. Feb. 17.
 SAMUEL PORTER, Pres. ord. pastor, Stafford, N. Y. Feb. 24.
 WILLIAM LUSK, Pres. inst. pastor, Cherry Valley, N. Y. Feb. 25.
 R. R. KIRK, Pres. ord. pastor, Adams, N. Y. March 3.
 JEFFERSON WINCOOP, Pres. inst. pastor, Gilbertsville, N. Y. March 3.
 SELDEN HAYNES, Cong. inst. pastor, Rome, N. Y. March 10.
 ROYAL MANN, Cong. ord. pastor, Marion, N. Y. March 10.
 ALEXANDER H. DUMONT, Pres. inst. pastor, Morristown, New Jersey, Jan. 20, 1841.
 SAMUEL L. TUTTLE, Pres. ord. pastor, Caldwell, N. J. Feb.
 A. O. PATTERSON, Cong. inst. pastor, New Lisbon, Pennsylvania, Dec. 9, 1840.
 THOMAS W. KERR, ord. pastor, Middlesex, Pa. Jan. 5, 1841.
 ERASTUS B. FOOT, Epis. ord. priest, Philadelphia, Pa. Jan. 10.
 WILLIAM W. BROWNSON, Epis. ord. priest, Philadelphia, Pa. Jan. 10.
 FREDERICK G. BETTS, Pres. ord. pastor, Clearfield and Pike, Pa. Jan. 11.
 ARCHIBALD STUDEHOPE, Pres. inst. pastor, Philadelphia, Pa. Jan. 12.
 SAMUEL W. HALLOWELL, Epis. ord. priest, Philadelphia, Pa. Feb. 7.
 CURTIS THURSTON, Pres. ord. pastor, Athens, Pa. Feb. 24.
 DANIEL H. EMERSON, Pres. inst. pastor, East Whiteland, Pa. March 8.
 JOSIAH P. FOSTER, Bap. ord. pastor, Petersburg, Virginia, Jan. 7, 1841.
 EDWARD LATHROP, ord. Evang. Savannah, Georgia, Feb. 13, 1841.
 SAMUEL HENDERSON, Bap. ord. pastor, Talladega, Alabama, Nov. 1, 1840.
 MASON GROSVENOR, Cong. inst. pastor, Hudson, Ohio, Dec. 22, 1840.
 SAMUEL LEE, Cong. inst. pastor, Streetsboro, O. Jan. 6, 1841.
 EDWARD W. WRIGHT, Pres. inst. pastor, Lafayette, Indiana, Sept. 28, 1840.
 L. SMITH HOBART, Cong. ord. pastor, Union City, Michigan, Jan. 13, 1841.
 PHILO F. PHELPS, Pres. inst. pastor, Tallahassee, Florida Territory, Jan. 31, 1841.
 JEREMIAH PORTER, Pres. inst. pastor, Green Bay, Wisconsin Territory, Jan. 4, 1841.

Whole number in the above list, 75.

SUMMARY.

		STATES.	
Ordinations.....	45	Maine.....	5
Installations.....	30	New Hampshire.....	3
Total.....	75	Vermont.....	4
		Massachusetts.....	17
		Rhode Island.....	3
		Connecticut.....	6
		New York.....	17
		New Jersey.....	2
		Pennsylvania.....	9
Pastors.....	64	Virginia.....	1
Evangelists.....	3	Georgia.....	1
Priests.....	7	Alabama.....	1
Missionary.....	1	Ohio.....	2
Total.....	75	Indiana.....	1
		Michigan.....	1
		Florida Territory.....	1
		Wisconsin Territory.....	1
		Total.....	75
		DATES.	
Congregational.....	30	1840. September.....	1
Baptist.....	11	November.....	2
Presbyterian.....	22	December.....	15
Episcopalian.....	7	1841. January.....	24
Unitarian.....	2	February.....	24
Ref. Dutch.....	1	March.....	9
Not specified.....	2		
Total.....	75	Total.....	75

QUARTERLY LIST OF DEATHS OF CLERGYMEN.

WILLIAM BRADFORD HOMER, *et.* 24, Cong. South Berwick, Maine, March 22, 1841.

JOSEPH BROWN, *et.* 76, Cong. Chester, Vermont, Dec. 16, 1840.

SYLVESTER SAGE, *et.* 75, Cong. Westminster, Vt. Jan. 21, 1841.

ASA LYON, *et.* 79, Cong. South Hero, Vt. April 4.

JOHN LELAND, *et.* 86, Bap. North Adams, Massachusetts, Jan. 14, 1841.

JOSEPH L. MILES, *et.* 59, Cong. Becket, Ms. Jan. 18.

EDWIN W. DWIGHT, *et.* 51, Cong. Stockbridge, Ms. Feb. 26.

JOHN HAMMOND, *et.* 84, Bap. Coventry, Rhode Island, Dec. 23, 1840.

LEWIS P. BAYARD, D. D. *et.* 49, Epis. New York City, N. Y. August, 1840, (died at sea.)

JACOB FISLER, *et.* 87, Meth. Fisertown, N. Y. March 4, 1841.

JAMES CAMPBELL, *et.* 79, Meth. Pemberton, New Jersey, Dec. 31, 1840.

CYRUS STEBBINS, D. D. 69, Pres. Waterford, N. J. Feb. 8, 1841.

JOHN H. KENNEDY, *et.* 39, Pres. Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, Dec. 15, 1840.

F. A. RAUCH, D. P. Pres. Mercersburg, Pa. March 2, 1841.

CLEMENT READ, *et.* 72, Pres. Charlotte Co. Virginia, Feb. 14, 1841.

WILLIAM V. DUNN, *et.* 33, Bap. North Carolina, Jan. 1841.

JOHN CULPEPER, *et.* 76, Bap. Gum Branch, South Carolina, Feb. 16, 1841.

IMLAH G. BARKER, Bap. Savannah, Georgia, Feb. 15, 1841.

JOSEPH ASHBROOK, *et.* 41, Bap. Hickman Co. Kentucky, Jan. 5, 1841.

ALEXANDER McDUGAL, *et.* 102, Bap. Hardin Co. Ky. March 3.

CHARLES HENKEL, Lutheran, Somerset, Ohio, Feb. 2, 1841.

ELIJAH F. WILLEY, *et.* 55, Bap. Cleveland, O. Feb. 16.

DAVID B. CARTER, *et.* 47, Meth. (of the Illinois Conference) Illinois, Nov. 27, 1840.

JOHN TAYLOR, *et.* 78, Pres. Bruce, Michigan, Dec. 26, 1840.

Whole number in the above list, 24.

SUMMARY.

AGES.	STATES.
From 20 to 30..... 1	Maine..... 1
30 40..... 2	Vermont..... 3
40 50..... 3	Massachusetts..... 3
50 60..... 3	Rhode Island..... 1
60 70..... 1	New York..... 2
70 80..... 7	New Jersey..... 2
80 90..... 3	Pennsylvania..... 2
100 110..... 1	Virginia..... 1
Not specified..... 3	North Carolina..... 1
Total..... 24	South Carolina..... 1
	Georgia..... 1
Sum of all the ages specified..... 1,361	Kentucky..... 2
Average age of the 24..... 55	Ohio..... 2
	Illinois..... 1
	Michigan..... 1
	Total..... 24

DENOMINATIONS.

Congregational..... 6	1840. August..... 1
Baptist..... 8	November..... 1
Methodist..... 3	December..... 5
Presbyterian..... 5	1841. January..... 5
Episcopalian..... 1	February..... 7
Lutheran..... 1	March..... 4
	April..... 1
Total..... 24	Total..... 24

GENERAL SUMMARY,

Of Ordinations & Installations for the year ending March 31, 1841.

Ordinations..... 231	New Jersey..... 14
Installations..... 114	Pennsylvania..... 28
Consecration..... 1	Maryland..... 5
Institution..... 1	Dist. Columbia..... 3
Total..... 347	Virginia..... 6
	North Carolina..... 1
	South Carolina..... 1
	Georgia..... 2
	Tennessee..... 1
	Kentucky..... 3
	Ohio..... 12
	Michigan..... 2
	Indiana..... 5
	Illinois..... 4
	Missouri..... 1
	Alabama..... 2
	Florida Territory..... 1
	Wisconsin Territory..... 1
Total..... 347	Total..... 347

OFFICES.

Pastors..... 258	1839. September..... 1
Evangelists..... 31	December..... 1
Priests..... 29	1840. January..... 3
Missionaries..... 5	February..... 1
Rector..... 1	March..... 22
Bishop..... 1	April..... 41
Not specified..... 22	May..... 25
Total..... 347	June..... 22
	July..... 24
	August..... 13
	September..... 28
	October..... 39
	November..... 43
	December..... 25
	1841. January..... 24
	February..... 24
	March..... 9
	Not specified..... 2
Total..... 347	Total..... 347

DENOMINATIONS.

Congregational..... 111	DATES.
Presbyterian..... 92	1839. September..... 1
Episcopalian..... 31	December..... 1
Baptist..... 82	1840. January..... 3
Reformed Dutch..... 13	February..... 1
German Reformed..... 1	March..... 22
Unitarian..... 13	April..... 41
Christian..... 1	May..... 25
Not specified..... 3	June..... 22
Total..... 347	July..... 24
	August..... 13
	September..... 28
	October..... 39
	November..... 43
	December..... 25
	1841. January..... 24
	February..... 24
	March..... 9
	Not specified..... 2
Total..... 347	Total..... 347

STATES.

Maine..... 26	DATES.
New Hampshire..... 18	1839. September..... 1
Vermont..... 16	December..... 1
Massachusetts..... 75	1840. January..... 3
Rhode Island..... 8	February..... 1
Connecticut..... 26	March..... 22
New York..... 86	April..... 41
	May..... 25
	June..... 22
	July..... 24
	August..... 13
	September..... 28
	October..... 39
	November..... 43
	December..... 25
	1841. January..... 24
	February..... 24
	March..... 9
	Not specified..... 2
Total..... 347	Total..... 347

GENERAL SUMMARY,

Of Deaths, for the year ending March 31, 1841.

AGES.	STATES.
From 20 to 30..... 13	New Jersey..... 9
30 40..... 16	Pennsylvania..... 7
40 50..... 16	Maryland..... 5
50 60..... 16	Virginia..... 4
60 70..... 16	North Carolina..... 3
70 80..... 15	South Carolina..... 5
80 90..... 16	Georgia..... 3
90 100..... 2	Alabama..... 4
100 110..... 1	Mississippi..... 2
Not specified..... 27	Tennessee..... 4
Total..... 127	Kentucky..... 3
Sum of all the ages specified..... 5,636	Ohio..... 9
Average age of the 100..... 56	Indiana..... 2
1-3	Illinois..... 4
	Michigan..... 2
	Florida Territory..... 1
	Not specified..... 1
	Total..... 127

DENOMINATIONS.

Congregational..... 26	DATES.
Presbyterian..... 23	1839. September..... 1
Episcopalian..... 12	January..... 3
Baptist..... 25	February..... 1
Methodist..... 21	March..... 9
Reformed Dutch..... 2	April..... 16
German Reformed..... 1	May..... 10
Lutheran..... 1	June..... 7
Unitarian..... 5	July..... 8
Roman Catholic..... 1	August..... 16
Not specified..... 10	September..... 8
Total..... 127	October..... 11
	November..... 11
	December..... 5
	1841. January..... 5
	February..... 7
	March..... 4
	April..... 1
	Not specified..... 4
Total..... 127	Total..... 127

STATES.

Maine..... 8	DATES.
New Hampshire..... 6	1839. September..... 1
Vermont..... 8	January..... 3
Massachusetts..... 15	February..... 1
Rhode Island..... 3	March..... 9
Connecticut..... 6	April..... 16
New York..... 13	May..... 10
	June..... 7
	July..... 8
	August..... 16
	September..... 8
	October..... 11
	November..... 11
	December..... 5
	1841. January..... 5
	February..... 7
	March..... 4
	April..... 1
	Not specified..... 4
Total..... 127	Total..... 127

JOURNAL
OF
THE AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.
MAY, 1841.

REVIVALS OF RELIGION IN WILLIAMS COLLEGE.

[By Prof. ALBERT HOPKINS.]

Continued from p. 351.

Williams College, March 8th, 1841.

REV. DR. COGSWELL,

DEAR SIR,—Agreeably to my promise, I resume the religious history of the College. The statement made at the close of my last communication, in reference to the quiet, and religious order of the College, in the interim between 1812 and 1815, may have been rather too broad. Where the waters of the sanctuary flow most freely, there will be still some barren spots, some "miry places given to salt." I have ascertained, that throughout the revival of 1812, there was a knot of young men, reduced down, however, to a very small number, who warded off their convictions by drinking secretly, and by card-playing. These persons were very little affected by that work, and continued their habits afterwards. Probably what I now state was not known, at the time, out of the circle; but one of the number, through the mercy of God, has since been converted, and has recently communicated these facts to me. I wish, also, before proceeding, to refer to one more period, embraced in the last account, viz. the revival of 1805 and 1806. As that revival was one of great importance, and, owing to the character of the individuals concerned in it, a work of something more than local interest, I was anxious to obtain a very complete account of it; and accordingly applied to one of the subjects of the revival—the individual referred to, in the account, as fostering young Obookiah, and thus, in an important sense, paving the way for the Sandwich Islands Mission. The idea of preparing such a sketch, struck him agreeably. At a late hour, however, I received a note, stating that his health would not permit him to do so. It becomes, now, my melancholy duty to add the name of that individual, to that of those who were actively concerned in the scenes of that day, and who now "rest from their labors." Edwin W. Dwight, since the Rev. Mr. Dwight, was the person there referred to. The Foreign Mission School, at Cornwall, Ct. was commenced under his tuition. He was, afterwards, deeply interested in various objects of benevolence, and at the time of his death, which occurred a few days since, he was among the most efficient members of the Board of Trustees of this College.

I proceed now to give some account of the revival of 1815. This first made its appearance in the summer term, near the commencement of it. Prof. Dewey thinks that the first indications of seriousness were in connection with the preaching of Pres. Fitch, which was, at this time, more than commonly pungent. It is less difficult to trace the instrumental, than the real causes of religious awakenings. The following anecdote has been stated to me, and though not committed to writing, at the time, may be substantially relied upon. A member of College had been West, during the Spring vacation, and fallen into a place where the Lord was pouring out his Spirit. His feelings, which had previously been in a low state, became aroused. As he approached the college buildings, on his return, a few days after the term opened, he said within himself, why might not the Lord do a similar work here? Before getting out of the wagon, a pious student came up. Said he, 'Do you wish to see a work of grace here?' Being answered in the affirmative; 'Then,' said he, 'let us have a prayer meeting to-night.' 'Where shall we have it?' 'At my room.' The room-mate of this individual was a professor of religion, but tinctured with Arminianism. He became, immediately, downcast and unhappy, and for a few days, could scarcely engage actively in religious services. At length, he met his room-mate one morning, at the door, exclaiming, 'O, glorious sovereignty! glorious sovereignty!' From that time, his piety became active, ardent; and he now ranks among the most learned and devoted of modern missionaries. This private meeting became so crowded, that, in less than a week, it was found necessary to

adjourn to a recitation room. This also filled up, immediately, and the work went on with power. 'It came,' says one of the subjects of it, 'in the majestic stillness of God, and scarce a heart but felt its near and intimate relations to the great things of the future. The aspect of College was suddenly changed. Our rooms were places for prayer, and for religious conversation. We resorted to those Christians, in whom we had seen the Christian character exemplified, for instruction and counsel. The exercises of the classes were not suspended, except in a few cases, though classical improvement became a secondary matter.'

The proximate causes of religious awakenings, as has been already hinted, may be often minutely traced. The intimate and true causes, however, are more difficult to be detected. They lie veiled in the bosom experience of the pious, and are among those secrets, of which we gain only occasional, and, as it were, accidental glimpses. These glimpses are deeply refreshing, when we are so fortunate as to be favored with them, and deserve to be recorded as samples of what will be found, no doubt, among the most affecting disclosures of the day of judgment. A convert in this revival said to me with tears, that he never could think of it without being affected. His attention was arrested, he became deeply serious; at length, in anguish and self-despair, he was led to cast himself upon the sovereignty and mercy of God. The mother of this youth, residing at a distance, and knowing nothing of what was here taking place, just at this time had her feelings drawn out, with remarkable fervor, toward her son. On the night of his submission, sleep departed from her, and she wrestled with the Angel of the covenant 'till the breaking of the day.' So calm was her assurance in the morning, that she informed her family of the event, either as something which had taken, or would immediately take place. The disclosures of eternity will, no doubt, reveal agonizing throes in the secret chamber, as the springs of those movements, which have suddenly revolutionized the moral aspect of communities, to the astonishment of by-standers, and the wonder even of Christians themselves.

We have alluded to Dr. Fitch, as zealously engaged, before the commencement of this revival. As he left the Presidency, at the close of the year, it may be proper to remark, that he was a plain and faithful preacher. At the outset of his career, he took a decided stand against the French infidelity, and 'had not a little influence in staying its progress.' His character for sincerity and kindness, added weight to his instructions, and gave him decided advantage as a religious teacher.

The revival of 1815, unlike that which preceded it, seems to have spent its force, to a considerable extent, on the higher classes. Hence the fact, probably, that its influence upon College was less permanent. A lax state of things crept in. The question began to be agitated of the removal of the College to Amherst. President Moore, the successor of Dr. Fitch, was understood to be favorable to such a measure. College meetings were held on the subject. The students were divided in opinion. The influence of all this was unsettling and evidently not favorable to religious impression. Christianity lost ground, both from the diminished number of its professors, and a general want of spirituality. Says a correspondent, 'Professors were hardly distinguished, as a body, from the impenitent members of College. There were some exceptions.'

As a natural result of worldly conformity, in the church, various species of immorality became prevalent. 'The general habit of drinking wine and brandy, on all extraordinary occasions, the habit of treating on the election of officers, of the two societies. In fact, at most of the meetings, at the close of a term, (let the reader notice the manner of closing the term in 1812,) on the commencement of a term, wine and spirits were freely used. It was customary, with some, to keep them in their rooms. Intemperance was a crying sin, in those times; and it was no uncommon thing, for professors of religion to be found mingled with the multitude, partaking and even encouraging it.' Card playing was common, and there was a 'constant succession of low tricks.'

In the midst of a state of things, like that now described, a powerful awakening broke out in town, in the winter or spring of 1819, under the ministry of the Rev. Mr. Gridley. The impression became quite general in College. Some of the most wild and thoughtless were brought under serious impression. The Bible came into demand, as a matter of course. But alas! it had disappeared. Some had sold their Bibles for whortleberries, and others parted with them on one pretence and another. Professors of religion came now to make their confessions to the awakened; but there was little deep solicitude for souls, nor any permanent changes in life. The cloud of mercy vanished, without one drop falling, so far as appears. I may have overestimated the influence of the unsettled state of things and dark prospects of the institution, at this period, on the tone of religious feeling and morals. Certainly, in these respects, there appears to have been no radical improvement, previous to the year 1821, when Dr. Griffin was inaugurated. The prospects of the institution now became brighter, and more resorted to it. Dr. Griffin had commenced his career, as has been already noticed, just at the opening of that series of revivals, which commenced soon after the Revolution. Some of the earliest of them occurred under his preaching. Regarding this ground as in a

sense sacred from its character as the birth-place of American missions, he came on feeling that in so doing he was identifying himself with the cause of God. Though past the meridian of life, Dr. Griffin had lost, at this time, but little of his native vigor. Ardent in his temperament, uncommonly commanding in person, and not inferior, perhaps, to any of the pulpit orators of that day, his preaching was generally admired; and being of a pungent cast, it was calculated also to work upon the consciences of his hearers. No sensible impression, of an awakening character, however, appears to have been felt, till the spring of 1824. Quite a number, at this time, were impressed. I conclude that the influence was somewhat deep and general, from a remark said to have been made by Prof. Dewey: 'Is it possible that God has shaken this College to its centre to bring out one conversion?' We might, however, remark, as in the case of Hall, that that conversion was worth this; yes, and infinitely more. It took place in the person of William Hervey, who afterwards died in India; and who, for simplicity and purity of heart and life, and devotion to the great interests of the missionary work, has had few superiors. His name is embalmed in the memory of many here, who afterwards witnessed 'how holily and unblamably he behaved himself;' and although he fell an early prey to death, it is believed, that his life told sensibly on the great work of evangelizing the world. It was thought by Dr. Griffin, that the idea of the annual fast for the conversion of the world, originated with him.

The two following years, were years of great spiritual drought and declension. Iniquity, in various forms, abounded, and the love of many waxed cold. There was a good deal of dissipation, at this period; treating at elections, and at other times, was common. Beastly drunkenness was an occurrence not unfrequent, when holidays were given. I should think the gravest men in College, certainly with one or two exceptions, did not scruple to drink (at least drank) on set occasions. The order of College, at this time, was not good. I am not aware that any religious meetings were held during the week. On Saturday evening and Sabbath morning, there were meetings, but very thinly attended. The majority, probably, did not know that such meetings were held.

During the summer term of 1825, some of the more considerate and serious Christians began to consult with each other, and to make the condition of things in College a matter of prayerful consideration. It is understood that, towards the close of that term, a small number met to pray, specifically for a revival of religion in the College, with a determination to continue the meeting into the next year. In the fall vacation, a member of the Senior class, who had professed religion during his college life, but had not honored it, was reclaimed, and came back a new man. There was a solemnity on his countenance which was noticed. There seemed to be a small sound, as it were, the moving of a leaf in the top-most bough, indicating in the ear of those who had been waiting for it, that a breeze was coming. They began accordingly to bestir themselves. It deserves to be mentioned, that the movements of the church were so entirely still that those around were not aware that anything was going forward more than usual, except as they gathered this, from the countenance and altered deportment of their fellows. I was not aware, until I commenced this account, that deep feeling pervaded the church so early in the term. An individual has informed me, that returning, a few days after its commencement, he was met in the college yard by his room-mate, with the salutation—'Chum, God is here.' An accidental opening of a door, between breakfast and study hours, in the morning, disclosed a band of Christians, kneeling and pouring out their hearts in prayer. Other trivial circumstances may have led individuals to suspect something unusual. The impenitent part of the College, however, in the main, had no knowledge, whatever, of any special movement, during the two first months of the term. I say, in the main, for it afterwards appeared, that one or two were seriously impressed quite early in the term.

About the time of the annual thanksgiving, in the latter part of November, some indications of more than usual wakefulness began to be evident. The author of this notice was called, providentially, just at this crisis, to leave the institution, for a season. He well remembers, one morning, of hearing a very profane young man say, to some of his mates standing before the College—'Come, my friends, let us go up and attend to the concerns of our souls.' There will be occasion to refer to this young man again. The remark is introduced to show, that at this time, probably, the day before thanksgiving, there began to be some impression on the minds of the hitherto unawakened.

About the middle of the next week, there came to Williamstown, two delegates from the south of Berkshire, whom the churches, in compliance with the example of primitive times, had sent to look in upon the state of religious affairs in this section, and to pray with and exhort the people. These delegates were the Rev. Dr. Hyde, of Lee, and Dr. Field, of Stockbridge. As a matter of courtesy to the churches and their messengers, in part, and, it is believed, not without some strong desires, that the anticipated visit might result in the revival of God's work, the church in town agreed to set apart the day of their visitation, and observe it as a fast. Intelligence of this was communicated to the faculty of College, and it was determined to suspend literary exercises, for the

purpose of giving to any who wished, liberty to hear these brethren ; and also to furnish to the students an opportunity of prayer and conference among themselves. This was announced, it would seem, at evening prayers the night before, and occasioned no small stir among the students, who had begun to be already somewhat sensitive on the subject. As is usual, at such times, Satan took advantage of the natural enmity of the carnal heart, and excited the wicked to throw off the convictions which had begun, now, to hover around, if not to settle upon them. I have been told that there were mock meetings, that night, all over College. There was, also, another meeting, at the Junior recitation room, attended by Dr. Griffin, at which one heart at least was stricken. Next morning, the aspect of things was rather tumultuous. A meeting had been appointed, however, at the Senior recitation room, under the idea that most of the religious part of College would be present, and some, at least of the impenitent. The hour arrived, and immediately there began to be a flocking to the place. Some left their rooms, without the least intention of going to the meeting. Their account of it is, that they found themselves there—they knew not how. Few had manifested any particular seriousness. Many were very bold sinners, and came in whirling their hats across the room, as if in derision. The room became directly crowded. Every student from both college buildings at length found his way in. The meeting began with marked stillness, such as is wont to be noticed when a crisis is at hand, and the Spirit of God intimately near. Tutor Hervey, who had been from the first, in his meek and quiet way, exceedingly active, and his associate in office, now the president of the College, were present to take the direction of this meeting. In a short time, however, it became evident that the great Master of assemblies was himself present to take the lead. The exercises of the meeting had not proceeded far, when a student, the hitherto notoriously profane one already alluded to, arose in the assembly. The deep solemnity of his countenance, the altered air, and strange attitude of the speaker, conspiring with that deep impression of the divine presence, which previously pervaded the meeting, was sufficient to bring about a sudden and most extraordinary crisis. The minds of some were made up, before he uttered a word. In a moment, said he, 'Will you trifle with your souls?' Every head was bowed, and the place became 'a Bochim.' The most hardened were melted, and the meeting became a scene of indescribable interest. Considering the character of those who composed it, and their position in reference to society and the church, perhaps few private meetings, in our times, are more worthy of remembrance.

In the afternoon, was the public meeting at the church ; and as little interest as the mass of College took, the night before, in the delegation, probably Paul and Barnabas were not more welcome, at Antioch, than were these messengers of the churches now. During two or three days succeeding, it was impossible to pursue study ; there was a prayer meeting going on in each college building from morning to night, in some room or other. I do not know that the regular recitations were omitted after the fast. So entirely, however, was the mind absorbed with the great realities of religion, that anything like concentrated attention to any book, except that long neglected one, the Bible, became impossible. *The term was now drawing to a close, and ended with a religious meeting of deep and affecting interest. The majority of those, who were in the religious meeting above described, obtained hopes nearly at the same time, and not many days after.*

From the influence which descended on the College, feeling spread, immediately, into the community around ; and a very powerful awakening commenced. College assembled, at the opening of the spring term, to experience a renewal of the same scenes, which had characterized the closing weeks of that which had preceded. The work went on with more or less power, until the warm season opened ; and a sermon was preached at the close of the term, as had been done in 1812. A synoptical view of the state of College, at the close of the fall term, which I find among Dr. Griffin's private papers, states the number of actual members of College, at that time, eighty-five ; forty-three hopefully pious before, twenty-seven recently hoping—total, seventy. Without hope, fifteen ; of these, four on the ground, and eleven absent. Twenty-three of these professed religion soon afterwards, of whom two have fallen away. Of six others, who fell away, three are since hopefully converted, and three are dead. Of those who were active spirits in this awakening, some of the most prominent 'have fallen asleep.' Among these, it is no more than a tribute due to Christian worth, to mention the name of Daniel Freeman. Uniformly consistent as a Christian, he was among the first to take the alarm, in view of the awful and increasing degeneracy of the times before the revival. And, probably, to no one member of College, is so much due as to him, in the way of bringing forward and promoting the work. He was a member of the senior class, and died about six weeks after his class had graduated. Mr. Hervey, already referred to, was another of the same stamp. Firm, consistent, mild, yet ardent, his example was one uncommonly pure and dignified, and carried great weight with it at that time. To these must now be added the name of the venerable president, Dr. Griffin. The divisions, which have since so unhappily distracted the church, in relation to doctrines and measures, were then unknown. It was not necessary to spend much time,

either in hunting after heresy or guarding against it. Dr. Griffin threw himself into the work, with no trammels or scruples to check the ardor of his feelings. Evening after evening, for several months, through darkness, snow, and mud, he went to a school house, in the east part of the village, and poured out torrents of truth, with an enthusiasm not inferior to that which characterized his best days. He seemed to be nerved up to a great effort, and probably, never afterwards appeared to the same advantage, or preached with equal power.

The subsequent year was memorable, in the annals of Berkshire county, as a year of great, and probably unprecedented religious interest. Just at the commencement of the year, or rather toward the close of 1826, what were termed in those days church conferences, originated in the south part of the county. Radiating from the point of their origin, they illumined all the surrounding region. Scarce a place where the delegates assembled, but enjoyed a refreshing. A conference was held in Williamstown, early in the spring, and attended with happy results. In College, there was little remaining material in the three higher classes, likely to be wrought upon. In the Freshman class, there were eleven hopeful conversions, only six of which, however, proved permanent.

From the period, of which we are now speaking, the religious history of the College became more dark. Various causes may be assigned for this. 1st. A want of permanence among the officers of the College, operating, of course, unfavorably to the exertion of any systematic religious influence. Of two professors, inducted at the same time into office, one soon left, the other, the lamented Prof. Porter, just as his religious influence was beginning to be more sensibly felt, was removed by death. 2d. The removal, in the natural course of things, of those who had shared in the awakening of 1825. 3d. The influx of an uncommon amount of impiety, men of corrupt principles or no principles, and dissolute life—spoiled before coming, and fitted, of course, only to taint and corrupt the moral atmosphere. 4th. A general suspension of divine influences in this region of country. Owing to the influence, mainly, of these four causes, College became, again, soon corrupt, probably quite as much so as before the revival of 1825. Intemperance and card-playing prevailed. Also, at this time, there was not a little licentiousness. Enjoying great opportunities of association, wicked men 'waxed worse and worse.' The college buildings, or at least the west college, was repeatedly set on fire, there is reason to believe wantonly. The Bible was stolen from the desk, and worse than burnt. This state of things ran on till the fall of 1829; when some engaged Christians instituted a meeting, at nine o'clock in the evening, which Dr. Griffin used to attend. This continued into the spring term; when there was some seriousness in College, and two hopeful conversions. 'This little refreshing,' says a correspondent, 'called forth Dr. Griffin's sermon on the prayer of faith, which was published in the National Preacher, and delivered in the church a little previous. The great difficulty seemed to be, that there was not a general waking up among Christians. An impression seemed to prevail, that sinners could not be converted till all the professors were awake. Hence the little refreshing was expended in the church.'

No decided change, in the religious aspect of College, occurred till the ensuing winter. Dr. Griffin had been called, that winter, to labor at Troy, where was a powerful awakening. This was at the commencement, of what were then known as four days meetings. The Doctor returned, and it was agreed to hold a meeting of this description in Williamstown, the first which was held in this State. The third day, Saturday, was a day which will long be remembered. The meeting was at the church. It was not full—but there was 'a sound of a going.' 'I can hear it,' said an aged father, rising in the assembly, and addressing the church and the impenitent, after the afternoon's discourse. 'On the evening of the succeeding day,' says Dr. Griffin, in his private journal, '— came to see me, and so overwhelmed, that as soon as I saw him, I said to myself, the question is decided, there is to be a revival in Williams College.' This was the Sabbath before the opening of the term; so that there was considerable interest in the things of religion, when the term commenced. This was increased by the coming on of one or two from Troy, who had obtained hopes in the revival there.

Within three weeks, there was a great breaking down among professors of religion. One of this description came out as a new convert, and, 'within three days,' says a correspondent, 'more than twenty professors of religion had given up their hopes. I well recollect three calling at my room at one time, to be prayed for as impenitent sinners.' This breaking up of hopes, probably, will furnish a clue to the awful and reigning stupidity and dissoluteness of morals, before adverted to. I did not mention this among the causes which led on to that state of things, as it exists always in periods of declension, and rivets and seals for a sure work those specific causes of deterioration which are liable at such times to exist. About the time of the monthly concert, in March, the work began to deepen among the impenitent. Several became alarmed, and cried out, in view of their undone condition by nature and practice. Very careless persons became awakened. Moralists, also, of whom, at this period, there were not many, grew convinced that they were standing on unsafe ground. There was a great

shaking, particularly in the two upper classes. The doctrine of perfection, as that doctrine has since been held by various persons, scattered throughout the country, started, so far as I have been able to ascertain, here at this time. The original principle appears to have been good, but it has since been adulterated with many things. Of those who were awakened in this revival, several went back, some of whom came in the ensuing spring. Some became infidels, of whom two have died since; one, however, renouncing his infidelity on his dying bed.

The spring of 1832, was one of religious interest in town. Rev. Dr. Beman held a protracted meeting here. A number of conversions occurred in College, in the course of the term. Those who came in, at this time, were, for the most part, made special objects of prayer and labor. They came in lingeringly, one or two in the course of a week, for a considerable time. Not many were awake, but these labored hard. It was a time of much trial in the church, and it is believed that spiritual religion gained ground. The necessity of toiling on, under a heavy burden, and working, as it were, at arms' length, on account of the sluggishness of the mass of professing Christians, injured those, who came under this burden, to severe toil, contributed to form habits of patient, persevering effort, and College, probably, has never turned out a more faithful set of working men, than those who passed through this ordeal. Indeed, I regard this, as in some sense, the commencement of a new era in the religious history of the College, and shall take the liberty to enlarge, here, on what I conceive to be some pretty important principles—which may, perhaps, have in them something of general application.

In the progress of things towards perfection, light comes by degrees, and new light generally breaks in, whilst we are working under the guidance and impression of that already enjoyed. There are many simple truths, pregnant with others; these last remain in a germ or embryo state, till the first strike their roots, so to speak; that is, become fixed, and imbedded in the character, by being applied to some use. It is probable, that in matters of religion, no practical judgments have ever been formed, in advance of those which have preceded, except in compliance with, or at least tacit recognition of that saying of Christ, 'That if any man will do his will, he shall know of the doctrine.' The Christian system contains in it many things intended to be revealed, not directly, but only in the development of the system itself. So full of truth is this assertion, that no period, probably, will come, either in this world, or in eternity, in which it may not be said of the Gospel, as then developed, what Paul said of it, comparing his own times with preceding periods—'The mystery which in other ages was not made known.' Now, at present, seeing only 'through a glass,' we make but slow advances, and these safely, only so far as the spirit of that precept guides. This is a salutary and sufficient corrective against vapid and wild theories in religion. The idea, which I think came out more prominently, at the period I am alluding to, than it had previously done, in the history of the College, was the all important one of a permanent state of religious feeling, and correspondent course of action. In this respect, the experience of our institutions tallies, probably, pretty nearly with that of the churches. This might be expected, College being, as was observed at the commencement of this sketch, only society in miniature. Alternations between high degrees of fervor and low states, quite as near and probably nearer the other extreme of the scale, have given to religion a kind of mutable character, and gone to invalidate the force of its testimony, in the judgment of prudent men, accustomed to regard stability and consistency, as the only true criterion for detecting principle and distinguishing it from its counterfeits. I have said that college experience tallies, probably, nearly with that of the churches. The nature of the case would lead us to look for less stability than in the churches generally, on account, first, of the inexperience of Christians; and secondly, numerous cases of excitement, which inevitably spring up in communities constituted as Colleges are, over and above those which exist in society at large, which are of themselves sufficient to inundate, one would think, most of the religion in the country, at frequent intervals; and thirdly, the interruption of feeling and efforts arising from the occurrence of vacations. Whether the fact accords with what the nature of the case would lead us to expect, I shall not now inquire. It is sufficient to say, that in respect to a permanent, straight-forward course of Christian living, there has been, at least, as much to complain of in Colleges as elsewhere. It should be noticed, also, that, thrown more nearly together, and in various respects more intimately associated, dereliction of principle and inconsistencies of character are more easily detected, at least, force themselves more naturally, and I may say necessarily, upon the attention. It has been said that, of late years, infidelity is increasing in our Colleges. Certainly there was, up to the time to which we have advanced in the narrative, a great deal of practical, some avowed infidelity, and, there is reason to believe, much secret skepticism here. This arose, in part, from accidental causes—causes, however, which might have been counteracted, no doubt, and crippled very much, had there been a mass of consistent, steady, concentrated Christian action. Let me ask any man, who was on this ground, and conversant with the times of which I

am writing, what he imagines would have been the effect on college principles, and college morals, had every professedly religious student here, sustained the character of Jesse Lockwood. I mention him, because death has sealed his testimony, and I am sure no one will dare to dispute it. Could the supposition just made, have been verified, I imagine that other lurking places than this, would have been sought, for infidelity, intemperance, profanity and licentiousness, to have celebrated their orgies in.

I am now going to explain, in what way I think the revival of 1832 contributed to a more permanent religious order. It did so, I think, by exercising the principle of personal exertion and self-sacrifice, till it became habitual, and led on to a system, which I shall presently give some account of. The principle of persevering steady devotedness, has been firmly established in individual minds, in all ages. But too little has been done to perpetuate this sentiment. One and another has cut his way through the solid rock, and, as it were, filled up the space behind him, so that others have been little benefited, except as they have seen them safe out, and therefore gathered hope, on the ground that such a thing was possible. Peter says, to be sure, "The God of all grace, after that ye have suffered awhile, stablish you." But we are not to infer from this, that direct means are of no use toward the confirmation of piety. There is, no doubt, in respect to means, such a thing as a millennial order, (using the term millennial generically here,) and it was towards this that numbers among us were led at this time to look. Having become inured to a pretty steady course of religious action, anxious to persevere in this, without faltering, sensible, at the same time, of the sluggishness of nature, and warned by the experience of the past, the inquiry came up, what corrective can be thrown in, what stimulus to excite us forward in an unwavering onward course of Christian action? It was in the way of righteousness, 'doing his will,' that light was thrown on this subject—the doctrine of means. It was resolved by the Christians of that period, that they would meet together at noon. This, it was thought, would furnish a strong antidote against a tendency, so prevalent every where, but perhaps especially in College, to fall in with the tide of worldliness. By setting up, as it were, a dam at midday, it was thought possible to check the current, and thus prevent our Christianity from being overflowed, and every thing relapsing, again, into a stagnant and dead state, as had been the case after most previous revivals. I must be permitted to say, that I think the doctrine of a perfect Christianity, that is, of living in perfect conformity to the injunctions of Christ, without regard to seasons or circumstances, and without reference to the feelings or practices of others, have to do with the institution of the system of means. A very good opportunity was approaching to test it, or at least, to test the strength of the resolution which determined on its adoption—viz. the approach of the summer term—when there is uncommon temptation to laxness, and a letting down of the Christian watch. The result proved that the idea was a very practicable one, and very salutary in the operation of it. A few, from five to seven, from the two college buildings, met in rainy as well as sun-shiny weather, during the term, and felt improved by it. This meeting, somewhat modified in its character, has continued to the present time; and has more than answered the anticipations of those who originated it. It has served as a balance wheel, to check the irregular movements of individual action, to temper well-meaning, but injudicious zeal. I am just now in from one of these meetings, consisting of from forty to fifty students. The average sometimes ranges considerably higher than this, in times of awakening, and sometimes falls short of it. I have introduced this subject here, because the religious history of the College cannot be given, from this point, without frequent allusions to this meeting—it having become a pretty certain criterion by which the religious pulse of the College may be judged of.

During the year 1833, no special awakening occurred. The noon meeting increased, during the summer, to fifteen or more, and several persons being attached to it, who were devoted to the cause of missions, a spirit of prayer prevailed with reference to that object, more, perhaps, than at any time since. Towards the close of this year, Mr. Foot, the evangelist, came into the north of Berkshire. He preached in an adjoining town, and the attention of the community was more or less awakened. A protracted meeting was held in Williamstown, somewhat early in the ensuing spring. There was special attention to religion, at this time, in College. A revival in Northampton, affected several students who were spending the winter there. These came on changed men. Others were awakened, some under the preaching of the evangelist, and some under the ordinary means. The work was not very extensive—it did not silence scoffers—'divers persons were hardened.'

The ensuing year, religion gained ground. A tutor came in who was much devoted to the work. The noon meeting had increased so much, that it was thought expedient to divide. The west college set up for themselves, and the silent influence of their operations appears to have been considerable. An infidel has told me, lately—one, at least, who was either tempted or trying to be so, at that time, that the prayers and singing kept him constantly uneasy; so much so, that, at length, he divulged his feelings

to his teacher, renounced his infidel principles, embraced religion, and became one of the most steady supporters of the meeting.

The two ensuing years were characterized by nothing of very marked interest. The regular means were kept up. There was considerable private fasting and private labor, and several interesting cases of conversion occurred. In 1838, the attention to religion was more general. At a noon meeting, held on the 14th of February, soon after the commencement of the spring term, it was proposed to have a meeting in the evening, and to have preaching. The meeting was held at the west College. About the middle of the afternoon, uncommon seriousness appeared to manifest itself in the north Hall of the east College, mostly in the Senior class. At the evening meeting, every member of that class was present. The prospect seemed fair for a great work. Satan, however, took occasion to distract the public mind. An unhappy case of litigation came up, growing out of some things which had occurred in town, the term previous. As the college fast was approaching, the faculty of College, and those among the students, who were favorably disposed to religion, were anxious that a legal process should, if possible, be avoided. A compromise was proposed, and mutually assented to by the parties, the evening before the fast, and high hopes were entertained in reference to the day. When the morning came, however, it was found that some unquiet spirits had been successfully busy in undoing all that had been done, in the way of compromise; and probably a more stormy morning had not been known in the east college building, for years. Every thing seemed to be in a complete ferment. The religious part of College went, as our custom is, in the forenoon, and united with the people of the town, in a meeting for prayer and conference. The usual noon meeting was held at one o'clock; and knowing the turbulent and angry state of College, and feeling the utter hopelessness of the case, without divine interference, it is believed that the cause was laid over upon the arm of Him who holds the hearts of all men in his hands. At the afternoon exercise, in the Conference room, all College are required to be present. On this occasion, there was no preaching; but brief remarks were made by individuals. It began to be evident, before the meeting had proceeded far, that a divine influence was pervading the assembly. The room became still and solemn. Many were affected to tears. Scarce a member of College but felt a kind of awe from God, which lasted several days. With others, impressions were more permanent. The work went on, and several, particularly in the upper classes, professed submission to Christ. This was a good work, more powerful than any since 1831. It was, however, wanting in depth and thoroughness. The ensuing year passed, in general quiet, but with no special religious interest. This brings us on to the year 1840—a year somewhat memorable in the religious annals of the College. Before proceeding directly, to an account of what took place during that year, I wish to make some general statements. I have run over, very briefly, the eight years previous, confining myself simply to facts. Let me observe then, more generally, 1st. that, since the year 1831, there has been a general improvement, in the order of College, petty annoyances have become less frequent, cases of discipline have been rare. Except on one or two 4th of July occasions there has been next to nothing of an outbreking character. I have lived during all these years in the east college building, and could not wish in general for a more quiet habitation. This statement cannot be made, with equal truth, in reference to the west college, occupied by the two lower classes. The order, however, there has been generally good. 2d. the moral tone of College has been elevated. Drunkenness, in the day light, and open profanation of God's name, do not show themselves boldly as they once did. Avowed infidelity is extremely rare, and those, who have opportunity to know, speak of it as an occurrence extremely uncommon, to hear the Christian religion and divine institutions spoken of contemptuously or disrespectfully.

It would not be easy, perhaps, to trace this gradually favorable change to all its causes. Indirectly, might be mentioned, a system of exercise of a somewhat rural character, which has been introduced amongst us. The occupying of the mind during the warm and open season, when the avenues to temptation are more open, with tasteful arrangements about the college grounds, spending leisure hours in laying out better plots, cultivating shrubbery, flowers, &c. instead of lounging about in listlessness, as was formerly the case, smoking and indulging in various kindred things, not very favorable to good health or good morals. We do not believe with Combe, in converting men by beginning with the skin. There is, however, no doubt much religion in nature, if we have grace to find it. It is not easy to be familiar with her forms, without owning, though unconsciously, an influence to a certain extent humanizing, softening, and even purifying. Natural history, also the study of atmospheric laws and of celestial phenomena, to which numbers are beginning to devote themselves, assiduously, all come in aid of sound virtue, and the peaceful and happy pursuance of those ends, for which youth ought to be associated in an institution like this.

Of those causes which have operated, *directly*, in the way of bringing about the change above alluded to, may be mentioned the temperance reform. The evils arising

from the use of strong drink in our literary institutions, as strange and incongruous as such a mixture may seem, have been among the most appalling, which they have had to contend with. These evils are not done away, but they are moderated, they have taken their place among those evils, which are committed in the dark, and do not receive the countenance, as formerly, of men of respectable moral character. Another direct cause is that already adverted to, viz. the uninterrupted use of a system of means, intended to bear directly on the religious character. Recognizing the gospel, as the only adequate moral purifier, this system bears directly upon the conscience. It is like a wheel in constant motion, which proves the existence of a secret power, and reproves men, silently, for their vain practices, and worldly course of living, to say nothing of outward vice.

With all these helps to a pure state of things, in a moral and religious point of view, and, especially, after what has been said of the general quiet which has reigned among us, for several years, those who read this account will doubtless be surprised at some statements which I am presently to make. Let it be remarked, however, that all these helps are of voluntary application; we cannot compel men to prefer the cool outward air of a summer's morning and the odor of a flower bed to a pent up room filled with the fumes of tobacco. We are obliged to say, however reluctantly, on these points, "*de gustibus nil disputandum.*" So of ranging the fields, for plants, minerals, &c., some have no taste for such things. If this were the place, we might state probably why *some* have not; but this is not to our present purpose. In respect to the daily meetings, they never have embraced much over seventy,—about half of College, in the best times and this only for a brief period, leaving the rest, ordinarily by far the majority, unaffected by them except indirectly and incidentally. What has now been said will relieve some statements which I am about to make.

The college year of 1839 and 1840 opened with no very favorable omens for good. The Senior class, which always gives tone, more or less, in College, both to opinion and feeling, embodied but little vigorous active piety. There was no particular deficiency, in respect to profession; but the profession of many set so loosely upon them, that piety itself came to be greatly depreciated in the estimate of others. There were also various causes of intestine difficulty which I shall take notice of farther on. About the middle of November, several began to feel that they could not live longer without making an effort to interrupt the prevailing apathy, and lay a check on those influences, which were sapping the foundation of all that was vital in Christianity amongst us. As the way did not appear to be open, for any direct effort, it was determined to hold meetings, several evenings successively, in a private house near by; these meetings were attended, both by Christians and sinners from College, and it is now known that one individual was, about that time, under very deep conviction. These meetings were continued, with more or less frequency, till the close of the term. When College assembled at the 1st of February, there was an uncommon degree of wakefulness among several Christians. The noon meetings were more full and solemn than had been usual. The Methodists were holding a meeting, near by, the influence of which was to deepen the feeling in College, the students attending without restriction. About the time of the college fast, two or three meetings were held at the conference room in the chapel. There was preaching at these meetings, which seemed to produce an awakening influence upon the church, to whom it was mainly directed. After this time, the noon meetings thickened, almost all the church, being now gathered into them, and some of the impenitent, taking covert under increasing numbers, came in also. In this state of painful and solemn suspense things remained for several days. Having been brought up before, on more than one occasion, nearly to the point where we were at present standing, there was ground for alarm lest this might prove the case now. Prayer was offered "without ceasing," and it would be no exaggerated statement to say, of some, that they appeared to be willing to die, rather than not to see God glorified in the salvation of souls. It was with us, indeed, a great day, "even the time of Jacob's trouble." There was, however, strength in the church to lay hold on the promise, "he shall be saved out of it." God also encouraged some of his people by gracious intimations, which he was pleased to give them, that he would work "for his great name's sake that his name might not be polluted." There was no movement, outwardly, which went to relieve this suspense, till the 16th of March, which was town-meeting day, or, rather, the evening of the day before, which was Sabbath. At that time, numbers of the impenitent had their attention arrested in a more sensible and lively manner. Two or three conversions had occurred before this, but now there seemed to be a breaking away, and lifting up of the cloud. That kind of false shame, which had hitherto prevented sinners from resorting to little prayer meetings, and seeking the company and conversation of the pious, was all done away. They began, now, indeed, 'to flock like clouds, and like doves to their windows.'

The increasing tide of feeling, which, up to this point, had flowed harmoniously in the channel of our daily meetings, began to overflow, and require more expansion; it

not being thought best to alter the form of these meetings, which are devoted, in part, to repetition of the Scriptures, and which, therefore, did not give sufficient time for expressions of feeling. This will be readily understood, when we observe, that the Sophomore and Junior recitation rooms, where these meetings are held, were both much crowded. Meetings, accordingly, began to be held at 9 o'clock in the evening. These were, many of them, very happy meetings. There was a great deal of freedom in them. Almost every one had something to say. Some, who were older, a word in the way of experience; some had an invitation or a promise; some a sigh or a tear. Many had confessions. This was true of the most conscientious among us, whose walk had been irreproachable. Under the strong impressions of the Spirit, and the clear light which was now shed upon eternal things, their best services appeared defective, either in motive or in measure. Lukewarm persons, who had been living loose, and encouraging in wickedness those, whose countenances they now saw in the solemn meeting, felt called upon to do something more than confess. Not a few of this description, became convinced that they had been building on the sand, renounced their hopes, and took their place among inquirers. Anxious sinners stated their case, and asked for prayers. And those into whose minds light had begun to break, bore testimony to this. In brief expressions of feeling, from individuals, in almost every variety of mental frame, time would pass away unconsciously. I was struck, one evening, with a remark. It was at a late hour—numbers had expressed their feelings, and the meeting was exceedingly solemn and still. One spoke and said, 'I have forgotten what day it is.' Such a contrast with the dark and wintry days which had preceded, might well throw a transient doubt about the reality of those scenes which were now passing. This meeting will not soon be forgotten. It closed by singing the words, 'O, there will be mourning at the judgment seat of Christ.' The following language of Watts was well suited to this time, and found involuntary utterance from those who had long 'waited for it.'

'When we review our dismal fears,
'Twas hard to think they'd vanish so,
With God we left our flowing tears,
He made our joys like rivers flow.'

From the period before alluded to, when the west College set up for themselves, it had been our custom to have a joint meeting on Friday, at one College and the other, alternately. The recitation room being too strait, we adjourned, this week, to the conference room, in the chapel. Many were affected at this meeting. I may mention, too, in this connection, the existence among us of what are termed class meetings, on Friday evening—meetings for the individual classes—an important means of grace, which originated sometime during the dark period between 1827 and 1831. The meeting in the Senior class, on the evening of the Friday above referred to, appeared to be accompanied with a remarkable effusion of the Spirit. On the evening of the succeeding Wednesday, the two literary societies adjourned for prayer; and, after a season, came together to hear the word of God. The same evening, a spirit of confession appeared to break out anew, in the 9 o'clock meeting at the east College. Some confessions, of rather a startling character, were made by individuals who had confessed before; but it seemed that their confessions did not go sufficiently deep, to satisfy conscience, with the amount of light and of the Spirit now enjoyed. Statements were made, which involved, more or less, the lower classes in College. At least, transactions were confessed to, the influence of which upon members of these classes had been injurious. It now began to be evident that things were coming to a crisis—that pride of character, in the two upper classes, was likely to be severely tested. Christianity was getting sufficiently deep hold to make men *honest*. A point to which it comes more rarely than is often imagined. Feelings and frames and experiences, and happy modes began, at this moment, to look rather dim. The great practical question came up, now, are you willing to turn about, and become an *honest man*. Throw off all disguises, make confession of the whole, take high ground, and start anew. Had it not been for this meeting, things might have ran along. The happy state of feeling, before described, might have continued, and men have blessed themselves in the enjoyment of it. As it was, it became evident, that a new page must be turned over in the history of the revival. It says in the Bible, "that man perished not alone in his iniquity." So, now, it was obvious, that the sins of individuals were so linked in with those of others, in both buildings, that a general meeting was needed for confession. Such a meeting, accordingly, was agreed upon, at the conference room, the next night. Every member of College, it is believed, was present; and after some remarks in relation to the duty, to attend to which, especially, the meeting was convened—the work of confession went forward. It is not necessary to specify all the things which were confessed to in this meeting. Among those things which weighed most heavily, were neglect and abuse of the Sabbath and the Bible, lying to officers of college, stealing, card playing, drinking, keeping

liquor at their rooms. The disclosures of this evening were deeply humiliating not only to individuals, but to human nature, and probably few scenes are witnessed, on earth, antedating and foreshadowing more significantly and solemnly, the day appointed for the revealing of secrets, when God "shall both bring to light the hidden things of darkness, and make manifest the counsels of the hearts." Their confessions, as might be supposed, were cruel darts to the companions of those who had made them, who now stood revealed, as guilty of the same things, but without sufficient moral honesty to make confession of the wrong which they had done. Some of those who confessed, this evening, had had a good deal of pride of character and a very fair reputation for honor and integrity. Between these and others, when the scales of the sanctuary were applied, as now, there appeared no radical difference, and no one, probably, left the meeting without being convinced of the total depravity of unsanctified human nature. It seemed, for a while, as though there were about to be an entire upheaving and overturning, and a coming out, from the dark and guilty chaos, of order and moral honesty. There began to be a glimpse of what is implied in a pure community, and a hope that such a condition was about to be realized by us. Before the meeting closed, however, it was made evident, that there was a dark corner not yet entered. A motion was made towards it, but something seemed to say this is forbidden ground.

As it is impossible to give a complete account of the revival, or to present any thing like a faithful view of the moral and religious history and aspects of the College, without entering somewhat into detail, here, I propose to break off the thread of the narrative for the purpose of doing so. The delicate subject, an approach to which created so much sensitiveness, in the meeting above described, was that of college societies. There have been here from the beginning two societies, purely literary. These have always been fostered, by the trustees and authority of the College, as conducive to the mental improvement and the purposes of a liberal education. Within a few years, however, societies of a professedly secret character have been introduced. In connection with the introduction and progress of these, much ill feeling and personal animosity has been excited. Equally with other things contrary to the spirit of the gospel, it was thought that these should be confessed to; and many despaired of seeing a state of things permanently better, in a moral and religious point of view, whilst this, by far the most fruitful source of personal difference and hard feeling, was permitted to continue. I shall now give some account of secret societies, in order that their precise position and moral bearing may be understood.

So far as I have been able to obtain information, the origin of these societies among us does not date back beyond the year 1824. At this time there was, in town, a Masonic lodge. The students being, as a body, older than now, were most of them candidates for admission. St. John's day was celebrated, about this time, with all the imposing rites and ceremonies which belong to that order. The Bible was carried in front of the procession, and a clergyman procured to deliver the oration. A degree of sanctity was, by these means, thrown around the subject, and the institution appeared, invested not merely in that charm which belongs to whatever is needed in a mystery, but also in a kind of religious sacredness. With these captivating helps, having also the authority of great names to support it, it is not to be wondered that young men were attracted, and that the lodge should have become popular. At this time there sprang up, as the fruit, perhaps, of the masonic spirit which was then rife, a secret society in College, several members of which were also members of the lodge. Whether drinking was, at that time, *one* of the *secrets* of the lodge, I am not sure. Certainly it was, of the little feeder which sprang up in the institution. There was no intention that I am aware of, of perpetuating this society in College; that is, of handing it down to other classes. The meetings of the lodge, meanwhile, went on; the ceremonies connected with the initiation, furnishing a constant source of amusement to the initiated, till the revival broke out in 1825. That work seemed to operate as a death blow to the lodge, being an uncommonly deep and heart-searching work both in town and College. The young converts, taking the badge of discipleship under one, "who ever spake openly," and declared, "in secret have I said nothing," renounced both the principle and practice of the system, as anti-gospel at once in its spirit and tendencies. The conscience of one, at least, could not be satisfied, without an open recantation in the public prints. The lodge was broken up, or meetings since that period, if held, have been kept secret. The Morgan affair occurred about this time, and may have had an effect to confirm and perpetuate the influence of the awakening. Of secret associations, afterwards, I knew nothing till 1834. At that time I went abroad and spent several months. On my return, almost if not quite the first morning of entering my room, I perceived that a new element had found its way into the atmosphere of the place. I could scarcely compare College to any thing but a bee-hive. Little collections were gathered about, some in College, and some out before the building, engaged in earnest disputation and apparently angry conversation. Among these I was surprised to notice some for whose Christian character I had great charity, and whose uniform sobriety and

good temper formerly, led me to suppose that something very uncommon must have occurred. My doubts but not my anxieties were soon relieved by information that certain societies termed secret had been introduced during my absence, and it was ill feeling growing out of this circumstance which gave rise to the excitement I had witnessed. I say, *not my anxieties*, for I readily perceived, that the ground of excitement was not ephemeral—that the dissocial element, embodied in a regular organization, would be likely to incorporate itself into the very bone of our system; and become, if the fruits then witnessed were any criterion to judge by, a perpetual source of gangrene. Some, it appeared, had been elected members of these associations, others not. Some Christians had been elected, others not. Distinctions were thus created, which gave rise to jealousies, and hard feelings sprang up both between those who were professedly Christians and those who were not so.

Some persons are anti-secret, constitutionally, some at this juncture, perhaps, became so by the supposed slight put upon them, by their non-election as members of the secret associations. An embodied influence soon collected against the new system, and for aught I know, at the time I speak of, had already concentrated itself in a counter association. These associations, of course, were at war with each other in principle, and not less so in practice; and what went to enhance the evil, was the fact that animosities sprang up between the secret societies themselves, these societies becoming, in a sense, rival to each other. It is not necessary, probably, to proceed farther into detail, to show the influence of all this in its moral and religious bearings. Alienation of feeling grew up so bitter, that for a long time before the revival, it is understood that individuals of the same class, and some of them professors of religion, were not on speaking terms with one another. Under such circumstances there was no room to urge the apostolic exhortation, "let brotherly love continue." Nor was it possible to bring about any thing like concentrated religious effort. This will serve, in part, to account for the otherwise inexplicable fact, that amidst all the religious helps here enjoyed, things sunk down into a state so low, as that which preceded the revival. Nor will the remark, made above, now appear strange, that many, in the height of the revival, felt that this giant cause of dissension among brethren must be approached, or all efforts at radical reformation would amount to nothing more than a sickly attempt to cover up a wound, festering and ready to break out afresh after a partial check, perhaps with greater virulence. There is no question, had the work been as vital and thorough as that of 1825, that a system, so obviously injurious to religion in its tendencies, would have been at once exploded, as free masonry was at that time. But alas! all that we could do, and probably all that prudence allowed, was to hush the tendency to restlessness, which became manifest when a system seemed likely to be endangered, in which the feelings of individuals had become so deeply enlisted.

As a chronicler of religious events, I am not called upon to speak of the social tendencies of this system, which are sufficiently obvious from the nature of the case. A regard for truth, however, has made it proper and necessary to speak thus far; and this I have been the more willing to do, as the evil complained of exists in sister institutions, from one of which also it was introduced here, and is creeping more or less into them all. Some conscientious and Christian men, not having examined this system, in all its bearings, have given their influence to it, and in the review have had occasion to regret this, and have expressed those regrets. It is but right, that those who wish to live godly in Christ, should be cautioned. Parents, too, have been informed that this system was of no injurious tendency. It is but right that such should know the opinion of those, who may be reasonably supposed to know more than their children can, of tendencies and results.

I shall now proceed with the narrative. The meeting above referred to did not on the whole interrupt the solemnity of College,—the work went on with interest and power, conversions occurring from time to time nearly to the close of the term. Boisterous sports, such as ball-playing, &c., were not resumed this year, as has been usual, at the opening of the season. The planting of trees, gardening, and going off evenings to a distance, in the outskirts of the town, where a protracted meeting was in progress, furnished exercise well suited to the time, and to any time. As in 1812 and 1825, so now, the exhibition, at the close of the term, was suspended, and a religious exercise took its place. It deserves, perhaps, to be mentioned here, as evidencing the fact that nature and the Christian religion are not unfriendly, that the day after the close of the term, an expedition started under the auspices of the Natural History Society, consisting of about twenty individuals, most of whom had been affected more or less by the awakening. Indeed, had it not been for the awakening, I question whether the expedition would have moved at this time. There was a disposition to blow the gospel trumpet around the land, and as news of what the Lord had been doing for us had gone before, it seemed to be taken for granted, that we would hold meetings as we travelled; which we did, much to our own gratification, and we have reason to believe, in some instances, not without special benefit to others.

The summer term was one of quiet, and religious activity. A kind of Home Missionary Society was formed, consisting of twenty or more, the object of which was to cultivate the waste ground in the vicinity. The 4th of July, which has sometimes been boisterous, and into the celebration of which, cannon, powder in other forms, and fireworks, were introduced in the turbulent period between 1827 and 1831, was this year very quiet. I shall not soon forget the impression made upon my mind, as the young men were assembling to form their usual procession. The place of rendezvous was near the west College garden. Not a discordant sound, unless it might be from neighboring villages, had occurred to interrupt the stillness of the morning. The sun shone bright, and the atmosphere seemed to sympathize with the inward serenity which reigned. When all had come, the music struck up and the procession moved. So deep, upon my mind, was the impression of moral order, and so strong the conviction, that many pure hearts were beating in unison with the soft but lively air, that I seemed to see, in miniature and in type, and obtained, through this outward sign, a more vivid view than ever before, of that purer and longer procession, which will be formed on the morning of a brighter day, before which will be uttered the proclamation, "open ye the gates that the righteous may enter." I felt an involuntary impulse to go and join myself to the procession, which conscience had never before permitted me to do.

A little before this time about twenty were admitted to the college church, among whom was one of the officers of College who had shared in the awakening. In respect to those whose minds were deeply affected, but who either hoped not at all, or only faintly, and that for a time, I should say that some of them, so far as human judgment can decide, stand on higher ground, in reference to the gospel, than before. I am aware that the prevalent theology will not bear me out in such a supposition. I am compelled, however, to believe, judging from the walk of numbers, which is the best criterion, that an impression was made, at that period, upon their minds, which if it does not issue in conversion, will be favorable to Christianity and ever prevent them from lightly speaking evil of Christ or of his cause. I do not think there are any flagrant cases where a revulsion of feeling has taken place such as we sometimes witness, though our God has humbled us and left us "to bewail many who have sinned already and have not repented."

The first term of the present college year, has furnished melancholy though not unexpected proof, of the soundness of those views which were entertained by many, in the spring, in relation to what might be expected to occur, if the causes of moral infection were not then thoroughly sifted. Many were grieved, though none probably were surprised, on the entrance of a new class, and the commencement of an electioneering campaign for members of the various associations, to witness a recurrence of old jealousies and old feuds. To such an extent did this feeling arise, before the close of the term, that on one occasion, the quiet of midnight was disturbed by bands of students, walking the streets, with loud vociferation and clubs, either for purposes of attack or of self-defence. It is not necessary to say, that numbers in College, I believe I may say with truth, the mass, shook their hands of all participation in such disgraceful occurrences. The general good feeling of College interposed a barrier against any permanent and spreading excitement, and so the matter was hushed for a season, and has been kept still by a prevailing spirit, which there is reason to know is nothing less than the Spirit of God. A pretty uniform solemnity, a kind of awe from God has been among us since the opening of the term in February. One or two hopeful conversions occurred early in the term. The college fast was solemn. Some were awakened then—a few have expressed hope since. The noon meeting on Friday has adjourned to the chapel for want of room. One or two meetings recently held at 9 o'clock have been crowded. As fast as the stumbling blocks are removed, we find that the chariot rolls forward and souls flock to the standard of the Redeemer. What we at present enjoy we do not call a revival, we do not call it any thing, we only work on steadily, assured that we shall continue "to reap if we faint not."

Thus I have brought this narrative to a close. It relates to scenes which figure but little, in the eye of the world. Connected, however, as the College has been, with the spiritual destiny not only of individuals, but, in the providence of God, also in some measure of the race, it may fairly be believed, that these humble scenes have a weight and moment, in God's estimate, above that which belongs to many stirring events which have transpired since the foundation of the College, on the arena of civil competition, or the field of military strife. Coming into existence at a peculiar crisis, it has wielded a moral and religious power which has been remotely felt. Wofully defective, at its best periods, when compared with a perfect standard, it has still held up against the prevailing licentiousness of trying and critical times, and if its influence has been of a mixed character, this is no more than we must be compelled to allow of all human institutions. It would have been easy, indeed, to have given a connected account of religious revivals, and thus, perhaps, to have conveyed to the reader the idea of our having enjoyed a kind of constant millennium. It has seemed to us, however, that this

was not what was needed. Both the theory and phenomena of revivals are well understood at the present day. These phenomena as matters of fact are indeed to be made the subject of historical record. The community, however, by whom our institutions are fostered and for whom they exist, are concerned to know the whole truth, to have presented before them the dark ground of the picture as well as its bright lights. There are in our literary institutions, tendencies to evil, and evils absolute, of a very alarming character, to which every thing noble in humanity and dear in the hope of a better life, has often fallen a quick and easy victim. To lay a check upon these tendencies, this narrative shows, if it shows any thing, that nothing is adequate but the power and sanctions of a spiritual religion;—I mean a religion which recognizes the Spirit of God as the great re-creating and sole originating cause of spiritual life in the soul of man. It may be relied upon, without inspection, that those institutions, where this influence either is not recognized or not enjoyed, are in a moral condition gloomy in the extreme. Will it be said that in these institutions all things go on quietly? Grant it, which however is far from being true, so have things gone on quietly with us; and yet, when the door was thrown a little ajar, and the commencement of honest confession gave a brief glimpse, not merely of heart sins, but of life sins, yes, sins reduced to practice, under the covert of a Christian profession and a fair exterior, and not interfering with outward order, and a reputation for sound morality, when these things are considered, I say, we look with more than suspicion upon every place of moral training, whether it be a nursery or a university, where the influences of God's Spirit are repudiated.

One obvious reason why we have thought fit to expose the moral tendencies of things here, and through these the exposures to which the young are subjected, is, that the information may operate in the way of caution. Those who have children, set a dearer estimate on their moral life than on their natural, and that justly, for the one is immortal and the other transient. Such, for the most part, are not ignorant, we presume, that in sending their children to the primary schools and colleges they are incurring a great hazard. There always have been, and there is reason to fear will continue to be, while the present dispensation holds, in these institutions, some persons of corrupt minds, whose presence cannot be safely encountered, and whose vicinity even is dangerous. Whatever may be the theory of some, wiser than ourselves, we hope the day may be far distant, when this College shall come to be regarded as a house of correction. On the other hand we would earnestly hope and pray, that the hints thrown out in this narrative might lead parents and guardians, if they are aware of corrupt principles in those committed to them, or of no principles, owing to the immaturity of extreme youth, which is coming to be (I mean the fact last mentioned) a source of increasing evil, it is earnestly to be hoped, that such may see evidence in what has been stated, that by sending their sons or wards here, they will pursue a course which will probably lead to their being still more corrupt, and becoming the instruments of corruption to others.

Christians, we trust, will need no farther stimulus than the narrative itself will afford, to lead them to pray for the continued operation of God's Holy Spirit, that the work of reformation among us may be radical; that existing evils may be restrained, and that new and unheard of species of corruption, of which the age appears to be so prolific, may be deterred from making their incursions among us. We need wisdom, more than those who have preceded us, to set on foot and give expansion to a system of spiritual training, which will mould the features of those subjected to it into conformity with primitive models of Christian excellence, and to nerve up our young men to that great moral encounter, of which we believe that our times are to be both the theatre and the witness.

Let me conclude this sketch by requesting any philosophical student of character, who may have doubts in reference to the identity of the human nature under the different dispensations, after having read the sketch, to peruse the 2d chapter of the book of Judges.

Complete List of the Members of the Massachusetts Senate for 1841.

[Prepared by Hon. MELATIAH EVERETT.]

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>When Born.</i>	<i>Where Born.</i>	<i>When and where graduated.</i>	<i>When first in Col. Cl.</i>	<i>Profession.</i>	<i>Age.</i>
Amos Abbott	Andover	Sept. 7, 1786	Andover		1835	Merchant	54
Chester Adams	Natick	Oct. 21, 1785	Bristol, Ct.		1833	Lawyer	55
James Allen	Oakham	July 2, 1792	Oakham		1833	Farmer	48
Seth Ames	Lowell	April 19, 1805	Dedham	Harv. 1825	1832	Lawyer	36
William G. Bates	Westfield	Nov. 17, 1803	Westfield	Yale, 1825	1841	Lawyer	37
William Bowdoin	South Hadley	Oct. 25, 1786	Ware		1836	Lawyer	54
Thomas Bradley	Tisbury	Feb. 18, 1787	Edgarton		1836	Mariner	54
William Child	Springfield	Jan. 7, 1788	Haddam, Ct.		1827	Farmer	53
David Choate	Essex	Nov. 23, 1797	Ipawich		1839	Instructor	43
Seth Crowell	Dennis	Oct. 17, 1792	Dennis		1835	Mariner	48
George T. Davis	Greenfield	Jan. 12, 1810	Sandwich	Harv. 1829	1840	Lawyer	31
Melatiah Everett	Wrentham	June 24, 1777	Foxborough	Brown, 1802	1831	Lawyer	63
Albert Fearing	Boston	March 12, 1798	Hingham		1841	Merchant	43
Ch's C. P. Hastings	Mendon	Nov. 3, 1803	Mendon	Brown, 1825	1840	Lawyer	37
Amory Holman	Bolton	Jan. 17, 1796	Bolton		1831	Farmer	45
Foster Hooper	Fall River	April 2, 1805	Walpole, N.H.		1831	Physician	36
Phineas How	Concord	May 15, 1797	Methuen		1841	Merchant	43
Appleton Howe	Weymouth	Nov. 26, 1792	Hopkinton	Harv. 1815	1841	Physician	48
William J. Hubbard	Boston	July 3, 1802	New York, N.Y.	Yale, 1820	1834	Lawyer	38
Daniel P. King, <i>Pres.</i>	Danvers	Jan. 8, 1801	Danvers	Harv. 1823	1836	Farmer	40
Henry W. Kinsman	Newburyport	March 6, 1803	Portland, Me.	Dart. 1822	1833	Lawyer	38
Asa F. Lawrence	Pepperell	Feb. 7, 1800	Groton	Harv. 1824	1841	Lawyer	41
Charles Marston	Barnstable	July 31, 1792	Barnstable		1829	Farmer	48
Stephen Oliver	Lynn	March 29, 1785	Lynn		1830	Merchant	56
Edmund Parker	Reading	Nov. 1, 1779	Reading		1816	Farmer	61
Theophilus Parsons	Boston	May 17, 1798	Newburyport	Harv. 1815	1825	Lawyer	42
Jesse Perkins	N. Bridgewater	June 3, 1791	N. Bridgewater		1831	Farmer	49
Timothy A. Phelps	Chesterfield	Oct. 1, 1789	Chesterfield		1839	Farmer	51
William C. Plunkett	Adams	Oct. 23, 1799	Lenox		1841	Manufactur'r	41
Horatio Pratt	Taunton	June 1, 1805	Mansfield	Brown, 1825	1839	Lawyer	35
Jeffrey Richardson	Boston	Oct. 9, 1789	Boston		1832	Merchant	51
James M. Robbins	Milton	June 30, 1796	Milton		1838	Farmer	44
Seth Sprague, Jr.	Duxbury	Nov. 21, 1788	Duxbury		1826	Merchant	52
Benjamin Thompson	Charlestown	Aug. 5, 1798	Charlestown		1830	Merchant	42
Emory Washburn	Worcester	Feb. 14, 1800	Leicester	Wms. 1817	1826	Lawyer	41
John B. Wells	Boston	Feb. 14, 1782	Boston		1830	Mechanic	59
Seth Whitmarsh	Seekonk	Oct. 18, 1782	Warren, R. I.		1830	Farmer	58
James White	Northfield	March 9, 1781	Heath		1841	Farmer	60
William Williams	Stockbridge	Aug. 26, 1790	Stockbridge		1841	Farmer	50
Samuel Wood	Grafton	Dec. 16, 1793	Grafton		1829	Merchant	47
Ch's Calhoun, <i>Cl'k.</i>	Boston	June 24, 1797	Boston		First elected in 1830 43		

Of the preceding List of Senators, consisting of 40 individuals, 13 are Lawyers, 12 Farmers, 8 Merchants, 2 Physicians, 2 Mariners, 1 is an Instructor, 1 a Manufacturer, and 1 a Mechanic. The oldest member of the Senate is 63 years of age, and the youngest is 31. The average age is 46 8-10 years.

[From the Annals of Education.]

INSTRUCTIONS OF REV. THOMAS SHEPARD,
MINISTER OF CHARLESTOWN, MASS., TO
HIS SON, WHILE A MEMBER OF COLLEGE.

Written about 1674.

1. To remember the great end of this life, even the glorifying of God through Christ, and the end of this turn of life, even the fitting him for the most glorious work of the holy ministry. For this end, your father hath set you apart with many tears, and hath given you up to your God that he might delight in you. And I had rather see you buried in your grave, than grow light, loose, wanton, or profane: God's secrets in the Holy Scriptures are never made known to common and profane spirits; and therefore be sure to begin and end

every day wherein you study, with earnest prayer to God; reading some part of the Scripture daily, and setting apart some time in the day (though but one quarter of an hour) for meditations of the things of God.

2. To remember that these are times of much knowledge, and therefore one almost as good be no scholar, as not to excel in knowledge; wherefore abhor one hour of idleness, as you would be ashamed of one hour of drunkenness. Though I would not have you study late in the night usually, yet know that God will curse your soul, while the sin of idleness is nourished, which hath spoiled so many hopeful youths in their first blossoming in the college. Hence don't content yourself to do as much as your tutor sets you about, but know, that you will never excel in learning, unless you

do somewhat else in private hours, wherein his care can not reach you.

3. To make your studies as pleasant and as fruitful as can be, first by singling out two or three scholars, the most godly, learned and studious, and such as you can love best, and such as will most love you, of any that you find among your equals, as also some that are superiors, and often manage discourses with them on all subjects which you have before you; and mark diligently what occurred remarkable in every one's conferences, disputations and other exercises, but by no means letting too much leak away by visits. Next by having a variety of studies before you, that when you shall be weary of one book or theme, you may have recourse with another. Then, by prosecuting studies in some order and method; and therefore, every year at least, if not oftener, fixing the course thereof, so as you may not allow yourself to be ordinarily therein interrupted. Fourthly, by giving of difficult studies the flower of your thoughts, and not suffering any difficulty to pass you, till by industry or inquiry, you have mastered it. Fifthly, by keeping an appetite for studies, by intermixing meditation, and at fit seasons recreation, but by such as might moderately stir thee, and render the spirit more lively to its duties. Sixthly, by making of choice collections from what authors you peruse, and having proper indices to your collections, and therewithal contriving still how to reduce all unto your more particular service in your exercises or otherwise. Seventhly, by taking pains in preparing for your recitations, declamations, disputations, and not upon any pretence whatever, hurry them off indigestedly. Reading without meditation is useless; meditation without reading will be barren. But here I would not have you forget a speech of your blessed grandfather to a scholar that complained to him of a bad memory, which discouraged him from reading. *Lege, lege, aliquid hærebit.* That sentence in Proverbs xiv. 23, deserves to be written in letters of gold on your study-table, "*In all labor there is profit.*" But, lastly, by praying much not only for heavenly, but also human learning; for remember that prayer at Christ's feet, for all the learning you want, shall fetch you in more in an hour, than possibly you may get by all the books, and helps you have otherwise, in many years.

4. To be grave in your carriage towards all the scholars; but be watchful against the two great sins of many scholars, of which the first is youthful lusts, speculative wantonness, and secret filthiness, for which God blinds and hardens young men's hearts, and his Holy Spirit departing from such unclean sties. The second is malignancy and secret distaste of holiness, and the power of godliness and the professors of it. Both of these sins you will fall into, unto your own

perdition, if you be not careful of your company; for there are, and will be such in every scholastical society, as will teach you how to be filthy, and how to jest, and scoff, and to scorn at godliness, and at the professors thereof; whose company I charge you to fly as from the devil, and abhor; and that you may be kept from these, read often that Scripture, Proverbs ii. 10—12, 16.

5. Remember to entreat God with tears before you come to hear any sermon, that thereby God would powerfully speak to your heart, and make his truth precious to you. Neglect not to write after the preacher always in handsome books, and be careful always to preserve and peruse the same. And upon Sabbath days make exceeding conscience of sanctification; mix not your other studies, much less vain and carnal discourses, with the duties of that holy day, but remember that command, Leviticus xix. 30—"Ye shall keep my Sabbaths, and reverence my sanctuary: I am the Lord."

6. Remember that whensoever you hear, read, or conceive any divine truth, you study to affect your heart with it. Take heed of receiving truth into your head, without the love of it in your heart, lest God give you to strong delusions. If God reveal any truth to you, be sure you be humbly and deeply thankful.

[From the Southern Churchman.]

REV. JONAS KING, D. D.

WE recollect to have read several years since an interesting incident which was related by the late Hon. William H. Maynard of Utica, at a meeting convened for the purpose of advancing the cause of education. It was a cause which was near to his heart, and he sealed his attachment to it, as well as to that of his profession, by leaving the bulk of his property to endow a professorship. Mr. Maynard stated, that when he was a young man, he was engaged in teaching a school in one of the eastern States. One morning in winter on entering his school-room, he found a lad sitting upon one of the benches, who was not one of his scholars. He immediately entered into conversation with him, and learned that he was the son of very poor parents, who lived at the distance of some miles from his school, that the lad had come to see him for the purpose of ascertaining whether he could not make some arrangements by which he could acquire an education. He frankly informed Mr. M. that he had no friends who could assist him, that his parents were poor, and that he must rely upon his own unaided exertions. Pleased with the heroic and determined spirit of the lad, Mr. M. set himself about devising means to assist him. He procured a place for him to board, where he could pay his charges by his labor—his

instruction he gave him without compensation. When school was ended in the spring, the lad was found to have made great progress, and to have realized the hopes of Mr. M. He engaged the clergyman of the place to continue his instruction. Such was the commencement of the life of a now distinguished man—for that lad is now the Rev. Jonas King, whose profound learning and research in Oriental literature has shed a lustre upon the name of American scholars.

We propose to sketch another incident, or series of incidents, connected with Mr. King. They were communicated to a friend of ours by an ardent friend of the missionary cause, and who has contributed largely of his abundant means for its advancement. It will be remembered that Mr. King, after his election to a professorship in one of the eastern colleges, was sent to Europe on business connected with the institution. While there, it was deemed important by the American Board of Commissioners, that he should proceed as a missionary under their direction to Palestine. The college, after some solicitation, was prevailed upon to consent to the arrangement, and a letter was written to Mr. King, informing him of the wishes of the Board of Commissioners. This letter reached Mr. King at Paris, and was received for him by the gentleman to whom we have alluded, who was then engaged in mercantile business in that city. This gentleman received a letter at the same time, desiring him to unite with the Board in their endeavors to procure the valuable services of Mr. King, in that most interesting and important field of labor, Palestine. When Mr. King came into the counting-room, the letter was handed to him. He immediately retired with it to a small private adjoining room. He did not return for about three hours. When he came out, reaching his hand, he inquired, "What shall I do?" "Go." "Behold," says he, "I go bound in the Spirit to Jerusalem, not knowing the things that shall befall me there." The gentleman immediately wrote to several friends of the missionary cause in Europe, saying, Mr. King has consented to go to Palestine, I will give a certain sum for so many years, will you do the same? Affirmative answers were returned in every case.

Before he left for Jerusalem, Mr. King requested his friend on his return to America, to go and see his aged parents and administer to them such consolation as their condition should require. This he promised, and this promise he kept, when a few years after he found himself at Northampton, in Massachusetts, and within a few miles of their residence. Knowing that they were still in indigent circumstances, he determined not to visit them without an open hand. It was in the winter season; a sleigh was procured and laden with provisions, and, accompanied by a young man, the son of

the host from whom he had procured the sleigh, he started on his long promised errand of mercy. On arriving at the house he found it as he expected, small and decayed, the inmates of which might well say—

"No beggar soils the knocker of my door,
The child of rags by instinct shuns the poor."

When that door was opened by the aged mother, in every lineament was seen the features of Jonas King. There was no mistaking the parentage. "I have come," said the ambassador, (for such he may well be termed,) "from your son at Jerusalem." The venerable father rose up to receive him, and after a few hurried questions, said, "Let us pray," and bending down, he returned fervent thanks for his social privileges, and especially, for the opportunity offered him of hearing from his long absent and beloved son. The provisions were brought in. "These," said the ambassador, "are sent by your son, at least I present them in his name." "What," said the aged and simple-hearted mother, "did these things come all the way from Jerusalem?" As the coffee, and tea, and sugar, were successively placed before them, the good old man said, "Of a truth God has this day abundantly blessed us, again let us return thanks," and he bowed the knee and lifted up his voice, and gave thanks to God for his goodness to them. The table was soon spread, and the aged pair, and their son's friend and their benefactor, were gathered around it, the lad who had driven the horses was among the number. A blessing was invoked and the meal partaken of, with grateful hearts. When it was over, the day was drawing to a close, and the gentleman signified his intention of returning. Before he departed, the old family Bible was brought forward, and a chapter read. The eyes of the pious old man were dimmed with age, and he regretted their decay, especially, as it prevented his reading the sacred word. Again, the old man said, "Let us unite in prayer," and again he bowed himself, and invoked the choicest blessings upon his son and upon his friend. With a heart filled with love and admiration of the piety of these aged saints, and depositing secretly between the leaves of the old Bible a twenty dollar bill, that friend departed, expecting in all probability never to see their faces again upon the earth. A few years afterwards, the same gentleman was attending a commencement of one of the New England colleges. After the close of the exercises, a young gentleman approached him, and addressing him by name, said, "You probably do not recollect me, but I am the person who accompanied you on your visit to the parents of Jonas King; I date my first serious religious impressions from that day." That young man was the Rev. Henry Lyman, who was afterwards missionary to

India, and whose prospects of usefulness, and whose life, were terminated by the melancholy death of himself and associate, by the cannibals of the island of Sumatra. The good old man has gone to his rest, and by his will left to the friend of his son, the old family Bible.

Such are some of the fruits of the American Education Society. Dr. King was one of its beneficiaries, and like multitudes of others, whose names might be mentioned, has proved himself worthy of its patronage.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE regular Quarterly meeting of the Directors was held at the Rooms, April 14, 1841. The usual business which comes before the Board was transacted, and the appropriations made to beneficiaries, were ordered to be paid under the direction of the Financial Committee.

After much consideration of the subject, the Directors adopted the following preamble and vote :

"Whereas, The number of beneficiaries of this Society has been greatly increased within a few years, and its receipts for the same time, owing to the pecuniary embarrassments of the country, have not been proportionably increased, and, consequently, have not been sufficient to meet the current disbursements, and thus a debt has been incurred which the Directors do not feel justified in increasing;—and whereas, the funds of the Society are derived from four or five denominations of Christians, while assistance is now rendered to individuals of at least eight different denominations, and most of those other denominations, which do not contribute to the funds of this Society, have now education Societies of their own to assist young men in preparing for the ministry; there is not, therefore, the same reason for this Society's rendering assistance to young men of those denominations as formerly existed; and, as appropriations must be withheld from some beneficiaries, justice seems to require that aid should not be rendered to young men connected with those denominations, which do not contribute to the funds of this Society: Therefore,

"Resolved, That no appropriations be made hereafter to new applicants for assistance connected with denominations which do not contribute to the funds of this Society, until its funds will enable it to do so without embarrassment."

Resignation and appointment.

The Secretary of the Society tendered

his resignation of the offices of Secretary and a Director, which is as follows :

To the Directors of the American Education Society.

GENTLEMEN,—Having been elected Professor of National Education and of History in Dartmouth College, and, feeling it to be my duty, after prayerfully considering the subject, to accept the appointment, I do hereby resign the offices of Secretary and a Director of the American Education Society—the resignation to take effect on the last day of April, the present month.

Although, at the last meeting of the Directors, it seemed to me expedient, after hearing their statements and wishes, that I should withdraw my resignation of these offices presented on the 8th of March; yet much of the time since then, I have regretted that I did it, and now my impressions on this subject are so strong, I feel constrained to resign these offices anew.

While thus retiring from these services, I would express my gratitude to the Great Head of the church for whatever success has attended my imperfect efforts; and also my lively and continued interest in the Society, to which nearly *twelve years* of the most active part of my life have been devoted.

With earnest desires for the blessings of Almighty God upon the Society, which I have so long served, and upon the Directors with whom I have been most happily associated; and requesting an interest in your supplications at the throne of Divine grace, that I may be found faithful and successful in my new employment,

I am, gentlemen, with high
esteem and sincere affection,

Yours,

WILLIAM COGSWELL.

Education Rooms,
Boston, April 14, 1841. }

Whereupon, the following preamble, vote and testimonial, were adopted by the Board of Directors :

"Whereas, the Rev. Doctor Cogswell has deemed it to be his duty renewedly to tender to this Board his resignation of the offices of a Director and of Secretary of this Society, having been elected to the office of a Professor in Dartmouth College,

"Voted, That, under all the circumstances of the case, and in compliance with the renewed request of Dr. Cogswell, this Board, reluctantly accept the resignation, thus tendered by him, of the offices of Secretary and a Director of the American Education Society.

"This Board would embrace the present opportunity to bear their cheerful and united testimony to the high character which Dr. Cogswell has sustained during his connection with this Society, to his

untiring labors, his devoted zeal, and his signal success in promoting the best interests of the institution; and they do affectionately commend him to the guidance and blessing of Almighty God, and to the confidence of the churches of our Lord Jesus Christ and of the friends of good education in every place, while their kindest wishes attend him in the honorable sphere to which he is called by the Trustees of Dartmouth College."

The Board then proceeded to fill the vacancies occasioned by the resignation of Dr. Cogswell; and the Rev. SAMUEL H. RIDDEL, of Hartford, Ct. was unanimously elected Secretary, and a Director of the Society.

Mr. Riddel was graduated at Yale College in 1823, and studied divinity at the Theological Seminary, Andover. He was ten years settled in the ministry at Glastenbury, Ct. In the spring of 1836, he was appointed Secretary of the Connecticut Branch, and General Agent of the American Education Society for Connecticut and Rhode Island, and was dismissed from his pastoral charge to engage in the duties of his appointment. And though, for a part of the time since, he has been Editor of the "Congregationalist," published at Hartford, he has continued to retain his connection with the Society as Secretary of the Connecticut Branch.

From the acquaintance which Mr. Riddel has had with the concerns of the American Education Society, from the interest he has ever manifested in its objects, and the favorable reception he has had with the Christian public in advocating its cause, the fullest confidence is entertained in him as being well qualified for the duties devolving upon him in his present office. This confidence is increased by the high standing Mr. Riddel sustains as a scholar, a minister, and an efficient friend of the benevolent operations of the day.

EXTRACTS OF LETTERS

From Presiding Members of the Concerts of Beneficiaries to the Secretary of the Society.

I SHALL apologize for not writing you sooner in the term, by saying that I was absent at its commencement, and was not permitted to meet with the other beneficiaries in the concert for March. But I am happy to say, that the brethren who were then present, observed the concert, when your letter was read, which has since been circulated and read by those who were then absent. We thank you for the instruction it contained, for the interest you mani-

fest for our future usefulness, by turning our minds to the contemplation of the doctrines of grace, as the only sure foundation on which to build all our hopes of future usefulness as ministers of the gospel. Transient, indeed, is the zeal which springs from a heart that is not under the influence of doctrinal piety.

The concert for April was held on Tuesday the 2nd,—twenty-seven only of the brethren were present. There was a college exercise at the same hour on that morning, which furnished an excuse to most of one of the classes for being absent. Although but few were present, yet I trust the God of peace was with us, and we all could say at its close, that it was good for us that we had been together. Our meeting was rendered solemn by the recent news of the death of one of our number. We were admonished of our dependance upon God for life, and of the importance of improving it to his glory. We rejoiced to hear, that in his death he was sustained by a hope full of immortality, and left evidence to all around, to believe he has gone to inhabit the mansions prepared for the righteous. Two of our number have been taken away by death since we had all been together for prayers in the concert last November. We could not, as we looked upon each other, refrain from asking, Who of us is prepared to give an account of his stewardship before the next concert?

Judging from the number that attended our last concert, you would naturally conclude that there is not much engagedness in religion among us. I should rejoice if I could give you any information that would counteract such an impression. I cannot say that the beneficiaries or Christians, in college, generally possess so much of the spirit of Christ as it becomes those who have consecrated themselves to the Christian ministry, yet I think there is an increasing religious feeling in college. There are prayer meetings daily in all of the classes, which are very well attended, where, by communing with God and each other, Christians are drinking in daily more of the spirit of Christ, and are better prepared to exert a holy influence over the impenitent. Nor is this influence without effect; there is a perceptible seriousness among the impenitent. We rejoice in the hopeful conversion of one of the students this week; others are serious. We ask your prayers for us and the college. The health of the beneficiaries is good.

At a meeting of the beneficiaries of American Education Society, of this seminary, held in August last, I was chosen presiding member for the year ensuing. On the transfer of the papers and records into my hands from the former presiding member, I perceived that there had been a correspondence kept up between you and

my predecessors. We have had but one meeting of the beneficiaries for prayer since our present term of study commenced. This was at the usual time in the present month. We trust that this meeting was not altogether an unprofitable one. A degree of interest seemed to be felt, although we had all of us great reason to lament our coldness, and do still have. The present seems to be a time of general coldness in things of religion, in this region, and we participate too much in it with others. We can but feel that we, one and all, have abundant reason to cry out, "Who shall deliver me from the body of this death." That we possess too little of the earnestness of St. Paul is evident, and almost none of his burning ardor of spirit in heavenly things. Yet, on the whole, I think there is good evidence of an increase of piety among us. More settled depth of religious feeling, I think, is apparent. Yet it is also true, that our progress is but slow. We make moderate attainments. We feel that we need your prayers, your counsels and your warnings. As we believe that they have been heeded, so we trust that they will continue to be. And may we continue to receive them.

And for yourself, and that dear Society whose organ you are, and whose patronage we now receive, that the blessings of Heaven may descend upon you and it, and also for the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom throughout the earth, our prayers shall ascend while we have strength and breath to pray.

Your valuable letter on "Self-examination in a Religious Point of View," was received before our concert in February, and was read at that meeting, which was well attended and interesting, as I was informed. I was not permitted to attend on account of lameness. The concert in March was very well attended indeed,—one of the largest and most interesting meetings we have had for a long time. The time was fully occupied by brethren, in remarks and prayer. The brethren appeared to pray and hope for a revival of pure religion in this college. But we have reason to fear that we have not been sufficiently humbled; that we have not been in a proper attitude to receive the blessing so much needed,—the out-pourings of the Holy Spirit. Though there have been some indications of God's special presence among us, yet we have not fully returned unto him so that he might come and display his saving power among us. There has, however, been one hopeful conversion.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO PIOUS PARENTS.

Of the 114 students whose names are on the catalogue of the Theological Seminary, Princeton, at the present time, 104 (or

about eleven twelfths of the whole number) have had mothers that were professors of the Christian religion, 82 have had both parents professors. Only 10 had neither parent a professor. In 22 cases the mother was a professor and the father was not. Not a single case where the father was a professor and the mother was not.

HAVERFORD SCHOOL, PA.

THIS Institution is under the direction of the denomination of Christians called Friends, and is located at Haverford, eight miles from Philadelphia, in Delaware County, Pa. The first movements in respect to it were made in April, 1830, and by the joint efforts of Friends, who met at the time of their Yearly Meetings in Philadelphia and in New York, an association was formed the same year, called the Haverford School Association. Two of the rules of the Society are,—“The members of this association shall all be members of the religious Society of Friends;” “Every student admitted into this institution shall be a member of the religious Society of Friends, or the son of a member of that Society.” The property is held as stock in shares.

In 1831 a farm, consisting of about two hundred acres of land, was purchased for \$17,865. In 1833, a building of stone, three stories high, 110 feet in length, 28 feet in width, was erected. The library contains between one and two thousand volumes, and includes nearly complete sets of the Latin and Greek classics, and a number of standard works on mathematics and the kindred sciences, philology, mental and moral philosophy, and a general literature. The collection of apparatus, necessary for the purposes of instruction in astronomy, and the higher branches of mathematics, natural philosophy and chemistry, though incomplete, is valuable.

A cabinet of specimens in Natural History and other objects of curiosity, amounting to more than 2,000 articles has been established.

The seminary was incorporated by the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, April 4, 1833, and soon went into operation.

The school was opened October 28, 1833, with twenty-one students.

The course of study is somewhat similar to that pursued in our colleges, and embraces the Greek and Latin languages, antiquities, ancient and modern literature, history, composition, logic, rhetoric, criticism, mathematics, natural philosophy, chemistry, botany, physiology, intellectual and moral philosophy, political economy, and the evidences of natural and revealed religion. This course will occupy a period of four years, and those students who shall complete it, will be entitled to become candi-

dates for the diploma. The students in the collegiate department are divided into four classes, viz. the 3rd junior, 2nd junior, junior and senior.

We are pleased to learn, that "the practice of smoking and chewing tobacco is to be altogether avoided by the students," and that religious instruction is imparted to them all. In the report of the managers for the year 1837, it is said, "The study of the Scriptures has been pursued by all of the students, and endeavors have been used to impress them with the truth of our religious principles, by showing their consistency with the revelations contained in the sacred volume, and to render them familiar with the writings and devoted lives of our early Friends. Deeply do the managers feel the importance of this branch of education, and earnestly do they desire, that it may obtain a greater prominence in all our institutions;—requiring, on the part of the teacher, qualifications of a peculiar character, his success must mainly depend upon a deep sense of Christian obligation and a sincere reliance upon the Divine blessing."

The number of students at the institution for the year 1840, was 47, having their residence in seven different States.

The officers of the Institution are, John Gummere, Superintendent and Teacher of Mathematics. Daniel B. Smith, Teacher of Moral Philosophy, English Literature, &c. Samuel J. Gummere, Teacher of the Latin and Greek Languages, Ancient Literature, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. Benjamin V. Marsh, Assistant Superintendent.

COMPARATIVE INCREASE OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

We have no means of ascertaining this fact with certainty, but the following may be considered as an approximation to the truth. We give below the population of six States, having the largest number of Clergy in 1790, and the population at intervals of 20 years after, and the number of Clergy in the same States at the same time.

	1790	1810	1830
Massachusetts,	378,787	472,040	610,408
Connecticut,	237,946	261,942	297,675
New York,	340,120	959,049	1,918,608
Pennsylvania,	434,373	810,091	1,348,233
Maryland,	319,728	380,546	447,040
Virginia,	747,610	974,622	1,211,405
South Carolina,	219,073	425,115	581,185

Clergy in the same States,

	1792	1811	1830
Massachusetts,	10	8	31
Connecticut,	23	31	59
New York,	20	47	129
Pennsylvania,	15	21	60
Maryland,	33	35	62
Virginia,	61	38	45
South Carolina,	14	16	34

During this period of *forty years*, the ratio of increase of the population in these

States has been, Massachusetts, 16,6; Connecticut, 8,2; New York, 39,4; Pennsylvania, 24,4; Maryland, 9,7; Virginia, 13,7; South Carolina, 15,7. It will be seen, therefore, that the population has increased in Connecticut, more slowly than in any of the above mentioned States. Massachusetts has increased *twice* as fast as Connecticut; Pennsylvania *three times* as fast; New York almost *five times* as fast; South Carolina almost *twice* as fast; and Virginia more than *once and a half* as fast. In order, therefore, to see what has been the *comparative increase* of the Church in the several States, we shall set down the number of Clergy in 1792, the number in 1830, and the number there would have been, had they increased in the same ratio to the whole population, as in Connecticut.

	1792	1830	Comp. No.
Massachusetts,	10	31	53 —22
Connecticut,	23	59	59
New York,	20	129	250 —121
Pennsylvania,	15	60	114 —54
Maryland,	33	62	82 —20
Virginia,	61	45	231 —186
South Carolina,	14	34	64 —30

It will be seen from this table, that the increase of the Church in Connecticut, when compared with the increase of population, has been much greater for the forty years, ending 1830, than in any other State in the Union. To make this more apparent, we have placed in the right hand column, the number of additional Clergy which were wanting in the several States, in 1830, to have kept pace with Connecticut, in the comparative increase of the Church.

It is impossible for us to make the comparison for 1840, as the census has not been completed; but we presume the case is not materially altered. The number of Clergy in these several Dioceses in 1839, was as follows; Massachusetts, 48; Connecticut, 83; New York (including W. N. Y.) 268; Pennsylvania, 99; Maryland, 66; Virginia, 84; South Carolina, 46. We see therefore, that while the population of Connecticut has increased slower, the Church has increased faster than in any other of the above mentioned States. Next to Connecticut, the Church has probably increased the fastest in New York. But within the last six years, the increase in Virginia and Massachusetts has been greater than at any time before.—*Chronicle of the Church.*

PHILLIPS ACADEMY, ANDOVER, Ms.

COURSE OF STUDY.

FIRST YEAR.—*First Term*;—Latin Lessons, Latin Grammar and Latin Reader.—*Second Term*;—Latin Grammar continued, Latin Reader continued, Exercises in writing Latin.—*Third Term*;—Latin Grammar continued, Latin Exercises continued, Nepos, Arithmetic, Geography.

SECOND YEAR.—*First Term*;—Cicero's Orations commenced, Greek Lessons commenced, Transla-

tions into English and Written Analysis of the Oration, Arithmetic.—*Second Term* ;—Cicero's Oration completed, De Senectute et Amicitia, Greek Lessons completed, Greek Grammar, Anabasis commenced, Arithmetic, Geography.—*Third Term* ;—Virgil commenced, Latin Prosody, Anabasis continued, Written translations from Virgil, Arithmetic completed.

THIRD YEAR.—*First Term* ;—Virgil continued, Anabasis continued, Exercises in comparing the Latin with the Greek, Algebra commenced.—*Second Term* ;—Virgil completed, Homer's Iliad—two books, Translations into Latin and Greek verse, Algebra completed, Greek Testament, Ancient Geography.—*Third Term* ;—Sallust, Greek Testament completed, Translations from Latin into Greek and from Greek into Latin, Studies revised.—Same system of Grecian and Roman Antiquities will be used through the course.—Declamations every week.

The instruction in this institution is confined to the Latin and Greek classics, and such other studies as are requisite to prepare young men for college. Efforts have been made for some years past to render the course of study as thorough as possible. For this purpose, the number of classes has been greatly diminished. Each teacher devotes his whole time to two classes, giving twice the usual amount of time to each recitation. This has been found of very great service to the student. Considering therefore the single object had in view and the time afforded to each teacher to enter into a full explanation of the difficulties and peculiarities of every lesson, it is believed that few institutions present equal advantages to young men wishing to prepare for college.

The exercise of comparing the Latin and the Greek with each other, and these with the English, has been found a very important one.

The course of study, as above marked out, embraces three years; and it is believed that this thorough course is best fitted to prepare the student for most successful progress in his college studies.

While the regular course is three years, yet students are permitted to pursue their studies here, so long as their time and circumstances will allow. And it is fully believed, if a student can spend but two years, it is decidedly better to pursue such a course as is here marked out, so far as that time will allow, than to pass superficially over a more extended course.

Board may be had in Commons for about \$1 33 per week; in private families from \$2 to \$3.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE twenty-fifth Annual Meeting of the American Education Society will be held in the city of Boston on Monday, the 24th day of May, 1841. The members of the Society are notified to meet for business at Room No. 2, Marlboro' Chapel, at 4 o'clock, P. M. The public services will be held in the Chapel, at 7½ o'clock in the evening, when extracts from the Annual Report will be read, and Addresses delivered.

SAMUEL H. RIDDEL,
Sec'y Am. Ed. Soc'y.

Education Rooms, }
Boston, May 1, 1841. }

FUNDS.

Receipts of the American Education Society, for the April Quarter, 1841.

INCOME FROM FUNDS	453 07
LOANS REFUNDED	1,353 57

LEGACIES.

Athol, Ms. Mrs. Persis Goodell, by Dea. Elijah Goddard, Ex. additional	6 00
Boston, Ms. Mrs. Christian Baker, by Messrs. J. Tappan, S. Hubbard, and D. Moseley, Ex'rs.	14,250 00
Essex, Ms. Mrs. Mary P. Choate, by Mr. John Choate, Ex.	100 00
East Bloomfield, N. Y. Mrs. Fally Taylor, by the Ex'rs	1,000 00
Hartford, Ct. Mr. Normand Smith, Jr. by Francis Parsons, Esq. Ex.	555 00
Seekonk, Ms. Miss Polly French, by Mr. Ezra French, Ex.	25 15—15,938 15

AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

[H. Ropes, Boston, Tr.]

Boston, Old South Society	345 66
Park Street do.	331 06
Bowdoin Street do.	480 66
Salem Street do. in part	84 35
Franklin Street do.	242 78
Essex Street do.	139 72—1,624 23

BERKSHIRE COUNTY.

[Rev. H. N. Brinsmade, Pittsfield, Tr.]

Williamstown, by Pres. Hopkins	86 85
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ESSEX COUNTY SOUTH.

[Hon. David Choate, Essex, Tr.]

Beverly, Soc. of Rev. Mr. Abbot	41 00
Wenham, Ladies' Ch. Soc. in the Cong. of Rev. Mr. Mansfield, by Andrew Dodge, Esq.	30 00—71 00

ESSEX COUNTY NORTH.

[Col. Ebenezer Hale, Newbury, Tr.]

Andover, Chapel Cong. in the Seminary	46 25
Ipswich, Ladies' Ed. Soc. in 1st Parish, 10th ann. paym't for a Temp. Schol. by Mrs. Amy S. Wardwell, Tr.	75 10
Newburyport, Ed. Circle in 1st Pres. Soc. by Miss Mary C. Greenleaf, Tr.	52 00
Newbury (Byfield Par.) Soc. of Rev. Mr. Durant	40 40
Topsfield, Soc. of Rev. Mr. McEwen, bal. of coll.	50
West Newbury, Dea. Moses Brown \$1, Mrs. Brown \$1	2 00—216 25

EDUCATION SOCIETY IN BROOKFIELD ASSOCIATION.

[Rev. Micah Stone, Brookfield, S. P. Tr.]

Received from the Tr.—no particulars given	77 06
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EDUCATION SOCIETY IN HARMONY CONFERENCE OF CHURCHES.

[Wm. C. Capron, Esq. Uxbridge, Tr.]

Westborough, Soc. of Rev. Charles B. Kittredge	53 91
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HAMPDEN COUNTY.

[Mr. Samuel Raynolds, Springfield, Tr.]

Longmeadow, Ladies' Assoc. 15 40, Gentlemen's do. 28 02	43 42
Ludlow, Gentlemen's Assoc. 11 74, Ladies' do. 13 24	24 98
West Springfield, Ladies' Assoc. in Rev. A. A. Wood's Soc. \$15, of which from Miss Amanda Bagg, to const. herself a L. M. of Co. Soc.	44 26
	112 66

Deduct the expense of printing the Ann. Report	6 50—106 16
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